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FRENCH PREPARED TO LEAVE STRAITS AND MARITZA RIVER

Evacuation Provokes Criticism of
Diplomatic Victory Which
Turks Won at Lausanne

National Assembly to Elect Dr.
Adnan Bey Turkish Minister
to the United States

By Special Cable
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 27—Evacuation of the French troops from San Stefano and the Maritza begins tomorrow. The British are moving their artillery from Scutari today.

A report from Ankara states that the National Assembly will elect Dr. Adnan Bey, Kemalist High Commissioner in Constantinople, Minister to America. Adnan and his wife, Halide Edib, the Turkish novelist, are both graduates of American colleges in Turkey. According to well-informed Turks, Rauf Bey will not be chosen Minister either to Washington or to London. The former Premier is regarded as not being extreme enough for his colleagues. His downfall is attributed to differences with Mustapha Kemal.

By Special Cable
PARIS, Aug. 27—The evacuation of Constantinople has been begun by the British troops who are withdrawing rapidly. The French troops are preparing to withdraw. Naturally further criticism has been provoked of the extraordinary diplomatic victory which the Turks by the division and weakness of the Allies were allowed to snatch at Lausanne. After ratification of the treaty at Ankara nothing remains but to leave the European capital in Turkey, and in a few days Turkey will find itself free within the limits of the new frontiers. The capitulations have been shaken off and the country is conscious of having obtained its will against the united forces of the Christian states in Europe.

The disadvantages which France drew from the settlement are deplored. The French were pre-occupied with Germany, and the quarrel yielded everything which the Turco-philes in France declared necessary. As France, however, yielded everything grudgingly, no corresponding compensation of esteem or friendship for the Turks was secured. On the contrary France is now worse treated than any other country in the Near East, and with the withdrawal of the troops the situation for the French will not improve. French diplomats and other officials, beaten at Lausanne, have developed for the Turks considerable aversion. The outlook with respect to future relations is unpromising.

Reforms Promised in Turkey

ANGORA, Aug. 27—Fethi Bey, the new Turkish Premier, announces that the new Government is to be one of action. The most important problems confronting it, he asserts, are economic and financial and the restoration of security through the country. "The eyes of the whole world," he declares, "are fixed upon Turkey and we must immediately begin to put into effect the most urgent reforms up to the limits of our financial capacity." The prolongation of the war, Fethi Bey says, has increased brigandage and rendered certain regions of Turkey unsafe. All the forces of the Government will now be employed to destroy the brigands.

COMMUNAL RIOTS OCCUR IN INDIA

Festival Is Occasion of Serious
Hindu-Moslem Disorders

By Special Cable
BOMBAY, Aug. 27—Serious communal riots occurred on Muharram, the day of the Muhammadan festival in northern India where Hindu and Moslem feelings run high, resulting in several fatalities, looting of shops and desecration of temples and mosques at Saharanpur in the United Provinces.

A heavy fusillade of brickbats having been aimed at the officials who intervened, the police fired on the rioters inflicting a number of casualties.

A "hartal" or suspension of work has been proclaimed today by the Indian Nationalist leaders as a protest against the British Government's decision on the Kenya question.

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, Aug. 27—The latest reports of Muhammadan riots show that the disorders were most serious at Saharanpur, where the police, attacked by the crowd, were compelled to fire after the magistrate had been injured. The fatal and minor casualties are estimated at over 100. All is now quiet. The cause of the disturbance was a quarrel whether the flag on a tall pole carried by the Muhammadan procession could pass under a tree by a Hindu temple. Other smaller disturbances occurred at Gonda, United Provinces, and Jubbulpore, Central Provinces. The big towns are peaceful owing to the elaborate precautions taken, and the presence of large numbers of police.

BALKAN ACCORD IMMINENT
By Special Cable

MYTILENE, Aug. 27—The Greeks intimate that the conclusion of an accord between Rumania, Serbia and Greece is imminent.

Turkish Diplomatist



Dr. Adnan Bey

RUSSIAN NORMALCY IN SIGHT, SAYS HEAD OF RELIEF WORKERS

70 Per Cent of Pre-War Acreage
Is Now Under Cultivation,
Col. Haskell Reports

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—A land of unlimited possibilities, like America 100 years ago, is the future awaiting a regenerated Russia, according to Col. William N. Haskell, U. S. A., who has just arrived in Washington from Moscow. For the last two years Colonel Haskell, on leave of absence from the army, has been director of the American relief administration in Russia.

Its work is now completed and Colonel Haskell has come home to wind it up at this end and make his final report to Herbert Hoover, the chairman of the administration. During the week-end Colonel Haskell presented to Mr. Hoover the parchment scroll conveying the autographed thanks of the Soviet Government, headed by Nikolai Lenin, for the incomparable humanitarian service rendered to the Russian people by the American Government and Nation.

Colonel Haskell, in a special interview with this writer, spoke freely of general conditions in Russia but refrained resolutely from discussing Russian politics, domestic or foreign, or from expressing any opinion on those subjects. Whatever views he may hold will be communicated, if sought, to Secretary Hughes, who, as Colonel Haskell puts it, will probably add them to the information and views the State Department has from other quarters for "checking up" purposes.

Avoids Recognition Question
Colonel Haskell, in particular, has nothing to say as to whether the United States ought, or ought not, to recognize the Soviet Government. "That is none of my business," is his solderly dismissal of all questions in that connection.

Russia's political leaders undoubtedly realize that the condition precedent to their re-entry into the family of nations is the establishment of confidence abroad. Once they have taken the road to independence, the development of Russia's foreign indebtedness; guarantees for the sanctity of private property; compensation for, or restoration of, property that has been confiscated, pledges not to conduct Communistic propaganda in other lands, and the enactment of other practices common in international political and social intercourse. Russia will be on the threshold of an incalculable development.

The foundations are there for a nation the equal in size, wealth and power of any in the world. The development of capital was essential to the development of American resources during the nineteenth century, so it is indispensable to the development of Russia. The Soviets are well aware of this.

The Communistic Party is in virtually unchallenged control. There is no political opposition worthy of the name. Lenin is incapacitated, and not visibly in the picture. Kamenef is functioning in his stead, as a sort of Vice-President. Russia is being administered by the "Council of People's Commissaries" on Cabinet lines, and apparently in a spirit of excellent teamwork.

Trotzky, nominally Minister of War and Marine, is now charged primarily with the reorganization of the so-called "Heavy Industries," such as steel, iron, mining, the metallurgical trades and the like, important branches of manufacturing generally. The military organization that he whipped into shape is now worthy the description of an army. Nobody knows owing to the extent of Russian territory just how many effectives there are, but an estimate of 600,000 is probably not exaggerated. They will equip every tank, every arm, every aircraft, and on such occasions as they are on view, give the appearance of being a first rate, modern organization.

Opportunities for Business

Foreign affairs are in the hands of Tchitcherin and Litvinoff. An able adjutant of Lenin, Lunacharsky is commissar for education. Krassin, another pillar of the Soviet institution, is commissar for foreign trade. Seventeen commissars constitute the Council or Cabinet, each with a defined sphere of activity, like the heads of our own executive departments at Washington.

Colonel Haskell was asked if the Soviet interposes obstacles to the establishment and development of private enterprise within Russia. He said:

Nominally, none. A man can start a bank—private banks are springing up

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

CUBAN VETERANS FORGET PENSIONS TO PUSH REFORM

Soldiers in War of Independence
Meeting at Havana Demand
Clean Government

By GARDNER L. HARDING
HAVANA, Aug. 27—If there is a crisis in the affairs of Cuba, you will find the heart of it where the Veteranos, or former soldiers of the Cuban wars of Independence, are holding sessions, on the Prado.

For three hours yesterday afternoon, I stood on a chair amid one of the most tumultuous meetings I have ever seen in any country. At a table at the head of a long, narrow room, jammed to the stifling with men, every color and class of Cuba's citizens, sat Gen. Carlos Garcia Velez, the man who has spontaneously appeared as the leader of this extraordinary demonstration. General Garcia's ordinary occupation is that of representing his country as minister to the court of St. James, and he has had a distinguished career as one of the foremost Cuban diplomats. To his father, the patriot Calixto Garcia, came the "message to Garcia" from General Shafter, one of the memorable chapters of the war of Cuban independence.

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They Seek to Block Coal Strike



Photograph © Underwood & Underwood
Left to Right—John Hays Hammond, Chairman of the United States Coal Commission, and Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, the latter Named as Mediator in the Coal Situation by the President

GOVERNOR PINCHOT DEMANDS SPEEDY COAL SETTLEMENT

Strike Will Not Be Tolerated,
He Tells Both Sides—"Public
Good Comes First"

To Try "Peaceful Persuasion"
First, Other Methods If It Fails
—Next 24 Hours Will Tell

By GEORGE T. ODELL

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 27—In the name of the public interest, Gov. Gifford Pinchot demanded an immediate settlement of the anthracite coal controversy before the joint meeting of the miners and operators in his office this noon. Suspension of work in the mines on Sept. 1 would not be tolerated, he told the conference members. He declared that his single interest in trying to bring about a settlement which would prevent a cessation of mining was the public welfare. He said that Pennsylvania owes a duty to the coal-consuming parts of the country which it could not shirk.

Following this public meeting at which Governor Pinchot sounded the keynote and declared that the impending strike could be averted with even justice to both sides, he invited first the mine union officials, and next the representatives of the operators' committee into private conference for "as extended discussion as time will permit" of the issues involved. The conference with the miners is being held this afternoon, and the operators will meet the Governor tomorrow morning.

Decision Expected Soon

Thus the next 24 hours will determine whether by peaceful means, or whether the Governor will be forced to take more drastic action. He made it plain in his speech that he will not shirk any means which he thinks are necessary to prevent stoppage of the anthracite coal supply.

Addressing the session, he said:

The public interest demands that this controversy shall be settled and that the suspension of mining be averted. The time is ripe and must be done. The public does not and cannot see with your eyes and appreciate with your experience and background the details of the present controversy. But it knows the essential facts. I express a truth none will deny—there is no public interest in anthracite coal supply.

Settlement means that neither side can have everything it would like to have but the settlement of this dispute is absolutely necessary to public welfare.

The public needs and must have coal and I am entirely confident that the public is going to get it. It is my duty to insure the public every necessary means to accomplish that necessary supply of coal. The eleventh hour is upon us and the crisis has been reached. We must do in this eleventh hour what should have been done before. It can be done and must be done. There is still time.

The Roosevelt platform of 1912 asserted: "We do good to the public first." Do not forget that the public cannot look with indifference upon unnecessary industrial conflict over private rights while it suffers in health, comfort and the very essentials of life.

Present at the conference with Governor Pinchot today were, Phillip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers, representing John L. Lewis, who could not come; Thomas Kennedy, Chris J. Golden and Rinaldo Cappalini, presidents of the three anthracite district unions. Representatives of the operators' committee were Samuel D. Warriner, Maj. W. W. Ingalls, William J. Richards and A. B. Jessup.

Opinions Exchanged

Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, today began his task of trying to "iron out" the differences existing between the hard coal miners and operators so as to prevent the strike scheduled for Sept. 1.

The public session, which was held in the Governor's office in the Capitol this noon, was intended merely as a forum whence Governor Pinchot could state to the country his reasons for intervening and the fundamental ideas he believes should govern the settlement. Also it gave the representatives of the coal companies and of the miners' union an opportunity to make a response to his suggestions publicly.

Ever since he returned from his conference with President Coolidge in Washington, Governor Pinchot has felt that it was urgently necessary for him to make it clear to both parties in the controversy that he is acting entirely on his own initiative and that the federal administration is not responsible for anything that he may do. There has been some misapprehension regarding his visit to Washington. President Coolidge

has every wish that Governor Pinchot succeed in his endeavor to prevent the strike, but whatever course Governor Pinchot pursues will be upon his own responsibility as Governor of Pennsylvania and not as an agent of the federal administration it is explained.

Compromise Attempt

On the eve of today's meeting, Governor Pinchot felt that the officials of the United Mine Workers offered the most serious difficulties to be overcome in the matter of arranging a compromise that would permit uninterrupted operation of the mines. The statements that have come from them at Atlantic City since his invitation was issued have been most uncompromising. Nor has he had any intimation that John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and the other union officials are willing to make concessions. Governor Pinchot feels that their indicated attitude is

HAMMER AND TORCH DESTROY SEVEN AMERICAN WAR VESSELS

Ships Dismantled in Accordance With Disarmament Treaty Include Partly Constructed Montana

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27 (AP)—The destruction by hammer and torch of what many nations in the world might consider a fair-sized navy, has been begun in two Pacific Coast shipyards in compliance with orders resulting from the Armament Conference in Washington.

Seven ships of the line, six of them outworn in service, and the seventh, the newest of them all, still less than half completed on the launching ways, were overruled today by stripping crews removing small ordnance and other material that may be used for any purpose. When the stripping is completed, the hulls either will be plowed up or will be cut up and junks by the Government. These ships are the great Montana, 27.6 per cent completed at Mare Island; the Georgia and the Connecticut, flagship of the Amer-

ican fleet on its trip around the world in 1908, now at a Puget Sound shipyard.

The Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, where they were decommissioned several months ago. With the exception of the Vermont, which was built in 1905, all of the older battleships were laid down in 1904. All of these older ships saw service in the World War, but their usefulness as ships of the line passed when 16-inch rifles supplanted the 12-inch guns with which they were supplied. The larger guns will be left on the ships but their bores will be plowed up so that they cannot be used. The smaller rifles will be removed, and possibly turned over to the army.

Who are these Veteranos and how did they come to spring so suddenly into the limelight? It has been as great a surprise to them as to anybody in Cuba. Ten days ago a delegation of them from all over the island met in a theater here to press on the Government the duty of incorporating their pensions in the regular

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due perhaps to a misunderstanding of his position, and he hopes that in the course of his private conferences to-day he may clear that up.

On the other hand the Governor has received intimations from sources in which he places credence, that the operators are even now ready to make the concessions in regard that will be satisfactory to the miners. It is too much to hope, he thinks, that the operators will concede everything that the miners are demanding but if the miners are at all conciliatory he believes that an arrangement for a commission to establish working conditions can be made as was done in 1902 when Theodore Roosevelt settled the anthracite strike.

The decisions of that commission would be retroactive. Governor Pinchot has this advantage in the task he has undertaken that he was one of Mr. Roosevelt's closest advisers at that time and is thoroughly conversant with all the maneuvering that led up to the settlement of that strike.

Governor Pinchot realizes that the time before Sept. 1 is very short in which to reach a settlement. He would like to prevent a walkout on that date, but if that is not possible, owing to delays occasioned by consultations between the union officials and their conventions and the operators and their committees, the Governor is not likely to take drastic action immediately even if there is a shutdown for a few days.

Has Effective Weapon

It is not in his nature or methods to "use a club" if that can possibly be avoided, although no one here doubts that he will have the courage to do so if he thinks there is no other way of securing the operation of the mines.

It is significant that since his entrance into the affair, Governor Pinchot has received offers of help and co-operation from the leaders of the railway brotherhoods. If he has formulated any plan for making use of that offer he has not divulged it. Also, he has received from trusted agents of the anthracite fields operators indicating that the miners and their wives are heartily in sympathy with the efforts he is putting forth to prevent a strike. From sources that cannot be controverted he has learned that the miners fear that any sort of a prolonged struggle will result in great distress for themselves and their families. The funds of the unions available for strike benefits are not sufficient to make the prospects for a strike lasting into cold weather very bright, he has told.

Governor Pinchot feels that he can count on the Pennsylvania miners as his allies in his effort to avoid a strike. He won their votes and he thinks their esteem in the gubernatorial campaign when he spent several weeks in the anthracite region. He is prepared to make every effort to consolidate their support. Another factor which Governor Pinchot is counting on to help him to effect a settlement is the wide distribution of the capital shares of the coal companies among Pennsylvania investors.

It is a fact that all over the State there are thousands of investors whose incomes depend in a large measure upon the dividends they receive from coal-mining shares. Governor Pinchot is prepared to appeal to these investors and to secure their co-operation, if possible, in getting the officers of the operating companies to make reasonable concessions.

Knows Situation Well

The Governor has studied the report of the Federal Coal Commission, which was compiled, it is said, at a cost of over \$400,000, and he has also been able to secure a large amount of independent data with respect to the profits of the mining companies, the working and social conditions of the miners, and the purchasing value of their present wages as compared with other periods.

There is no justification for believing that Governor Pinchot has any hard and fast plan which he will follow. It is more in keeping to say that he has several plans, and that in reserve he "holds a club" ready to swing if everything else fails. But he does not want to bring on more strife. He may or may not let the operators and the miners get a taste in believing that the sufferings which come from one coal shortage after another are intolerable.

Issues Before Coal Conference

Conducted by Gov. Pinchot

WAGE DEMANDS OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS

Adopted by Districts 1, 7 and 9, in Scranton, June, 1923:

1. The new contract to be for two years with complete recognition of the organization in the Districts 1, 7 and 9.
2. Contract wages to be increased 20 per cent; all day men to have an increase of \$2 per day; contract laborers' increase now being paid by operators to be added to contract rates; differential between classifications of labor to be restored.

3. Uniformity and equalization of all day rates; skilled mechanics to be paid recognized standard rates of region, not less than 90 cents an hour; engineer and pump repairmen to be paid mechanics' rates; and all men to be paid time and one-half for overtime and double for Sundays and holidays.

4. Provisions of eight-hour clause to be applied to all persons working in or around the anthracite collieries under jurisdiction of U. M. W. of A. regardless of occupations; inside day labor to work on the basis of straight eight hours under ground.

5. Where coal is paid for by car it shall be charged and payment made on ton basis of 2240 pounds, and where dockage and penalties are now imposed for refuse that the amount be fixed by the mine committee and colliery officials; present penalties and dockage to be done away with.

6. A more liberal and satisfactory clause in the clause regarding miners who encounter abnormal conditions.

7. Payment for all sheet iron props and abnormal shoveling, tools supplied free of charge.

8. A uniform rate of 20 cents for mining up to 10 feet wide and 30 cents minimum for blasting top and bottom rock.

9. After a grievance has been disposed of by conciliation board and referred to umpire, umpire shall act within 30 days, decision to be based on equity if requested by complainant.

10. Wage schedules to be brought up to date, mine committee and company officials to agree on rate for new work.

11. Provision for stripping contractors and engineers.

DEMANDS AGREED TO BY OPERATORS:

1. Eliminate 12-hour day from the industry.
2. Provide for speedier adjustment of grievances before the board of conciliation and the umpire.

3. Complete work of compiling rate sheets at each colliery in accordance with resolution offered by representatives of miners at joint conference.

4. The new contract shall contain a provision for the discontinuance of the present practice of extending credit to employees and deducting indebtedness from wages.

Renew any or all of these offers.

Extend present contract until March 31, 1925, with modifications covering concessions.

Operators ready to renew negotiations for the purpose of reaching a new agreement mutually acceptable.

If agreement is not reached by Sept. 1, or a later date, satisfactory to representatives of mine workers, operators propose that any part of the 11 demands of the miners still in controversy shall be submitted to arbitration. If arbitration is agreed upon, then the President of the United States shall be requested to appoint the arbitrators.

situation, addressed miners and operators at his first "peace parley" here today, as follows:

As the representative of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I have called you together for the purpose of adjusting the dispute between the miners and the operators in the anthracite fields and their wives are heartily in sympathy with the efforts he is putting forth to prevent a strike.

From sources that cannot be controverted he has learned that the miners fear that any sort of a prolonged struggle will result in great distress for themselves and their families. The funds of the unions available for strike benefits are not sufficient to make the prospects for a strike lasting into cold weather very bright, he has told.

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Responsibility is Great

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has a responsibility to other anthracite-using states and to Canada, which is second only to her responsibility for the safety and welfare of her own citizens.

We have taught them to use our product. The product of the anthracite which produces anthracite comes largely from such use. Having taught them to expect and value our service, we cannot lightly disappoint them.

The country is just now entering upon a period of prosperity after a prolonged depression. The closing down of the anthracite mining will tend to undermine the confidence essential to a continuance of this prosperity.

Our railroads are heavily taxed already. An uneven output of coal—now much and now little—will tend to block transportation; and the blocking of transportation will be almost as effective in making a coal shortage as closing the hard coal fields.

"The United States Coal Commission report," writes Dr. Ingalls, in the current issue of Mining and Metallurgy, "really gets no further than the conclusion that anthracite is a necessity, whereof not enough is produced, and if the operators and miners quarrel, with the result of a strike and the cessation of production, there is bound to be great misery for the public. Continuing, he said:

It seems to me that there is a broader solution of the anthracite problem, complex though it be. The coal commission dwelt a good deal upon anthracite.

The public does not and cannot see with your eyes and appreciate with your experience the background and the details of the present controversy.

It is a truth none will deny when I say that the anthracite-using people of the United States are losing patience, and I ask you to consider that fact with care.

Must Avert Strike

The public interest demands that this controversy shall be settled, and that a suspension of mining shall be avoided. The thing is possible—and it must be done.

Settlement means that neither side can have everything it would like to have. Few people live in the world we live in. But the settlement of this dispute is absolutely necessary for the public safety and welfare. The public needs and must have coal, and I am entirely confident that the public is going to have it. It is my duty to insist to the public by every lawful means at my command the necessary supply of coal.

I recognize the right of mine workers to organize for their own protection and to fair and decent conditions of living. I am fully aware that the strike is a right which should not be arbitrarily abridged or denied. The

being a "limited natural monopoly." It is so only in the sense that it occurs in a single region of the United States, but in that region the beds are widespread and the ownership is diverse.

There exists already a competition, as is evidenced by the different prices paid by independent dealers and the railroad companies. As is the high cost of final distribution of anthracite, which constitutes a large element of what the consumer has to pay, that is an affair of the public itself and is quite within its control. If the people of a town see fit to support five coal dealers, when but two are needed, that is their own lookout. Probably they have never thought of this.

The supply of anthracite has not increased commensurately with the increase in population. The coal commission emphasizes this, but it does not clearly explain the reasons why supply is less than demand. The resources exist. Although every year they are becoming less easily mined, it is preposterous to think that the increases in cost and prices are to be explained in that way. No such thing has happened in our copper mines, which also are becoming more difficult to work.

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FOREST CAMP-SITE LEASES IN DEMAND

State Officials Show Record of Popular Movement Back to Woods

Not in many years, if ever in the history of Massachusetts, has such a back-to-the-forest movement been observable as this summer, according to officials in the Division of Forestry in the State House, of which William A. L. Bazeley is in charge as State Forester, and Charles O. Bailey, as secretary.

These officials say that the demand for state camp sites, which have been described in *The Christian Science Monitor*, has passed any expectation and that next year the exodus from the city to the state forests and lakes will be greater than this year.

The leasing of state camp sites of 100 feet along lake fronts, extending 100 feet back from the water, has been so popular that Secretary Bailey has had form-letters describing the proposition printed for use. The mails have been loaded with inquiries about the camps, and the telephones in the division of forestry have been kept busy for weeks as the movement gained momentum.

Premises Improved

The character of the camps being built as well as the standing of the citizens who are availing themselves of this inducement made by the State to nature-lovers, are features of the movement which have delighted Messrs. Bazeley and Bailey. One man has spent from \$4000 to \$5000 on his camp on one of the College Pond reservations in the Myles Standish State Forest, in the towns of Plymouth and Carver. Other leases are putting up neat little cottages, which they plan to improve from year to year.

When it comes to be generally realized that these sites are assigned only to citizens of responsibility, and that the leases are for \$10 a year, to run for five years, with the privilege of extending them indefinitely, forest camp property in this State will, the officials declare, be made better and better.

Other States Interested

Already the movement has attracted attention in other states, and the Massachusetts foresters have been asked by state authorities elsewhere for descriptions of the enterprise and for an account of how it has been brought to so successful an outcome.

Another phase of the camping movement that has proved satisfactory beyond expectation is that of the temporary camps, where the State issues permits for the erection of tents for a week for \$1, or a like charge for several weeks. Citizens have leased many of these dollar-a-week sites this year and have taken their families to the woods for a delightful, yet inexpensive, outing within comparatively easy distance of home.

The shores of College Pond, Clear Pond, Widgeon Pond, Fearing's Pond, Barrett's Pond, Bump's Pond, and Charlie Pond, all in the Myles Standish Forest, have been staked off into sites along the water and the demand is still growing.

RUSSIAN NORMALCY IN SIGHT, SAYS HEAD OF RELIEF WORKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

here and there—a factory, a store, or any other sort of business, and apparently is permitted to conduct it in his own way. I suppose if you wanted to start a newspaper, you'd soon have to accustom yourself to some form of Soviet supervision or run the risk of suppression. The political line is the line whose primary function is to suppress counter-revolutionary propaganda. Now and then Russian newspapers indulge in constructive criticism of Soviet policies and this seems to be tolerated. What evidently is not tolerated is anything that speaks directly or indirectly in favor of undermining the basic Communist fundamentals upon which the Soviet régime rests.

"What sort of political or trade relations in Russia now maintaining with foreign states?" the writer asked. He answered:

With Germany, Poland, and all of the border states like Latvia and Lithuania there are regular diplomatic relations, with embassies or legations in one another's capitals. The British Government maintains an Mysore trade commission under the agreement Krassin concluded at London in March, 1921, but actual commercial operations between Great Britain and Russia are not very extensive.

German's Trade Subnormal

The Germans have sold the Soviet a considerable amount of railway equipment and other manufactured articles.

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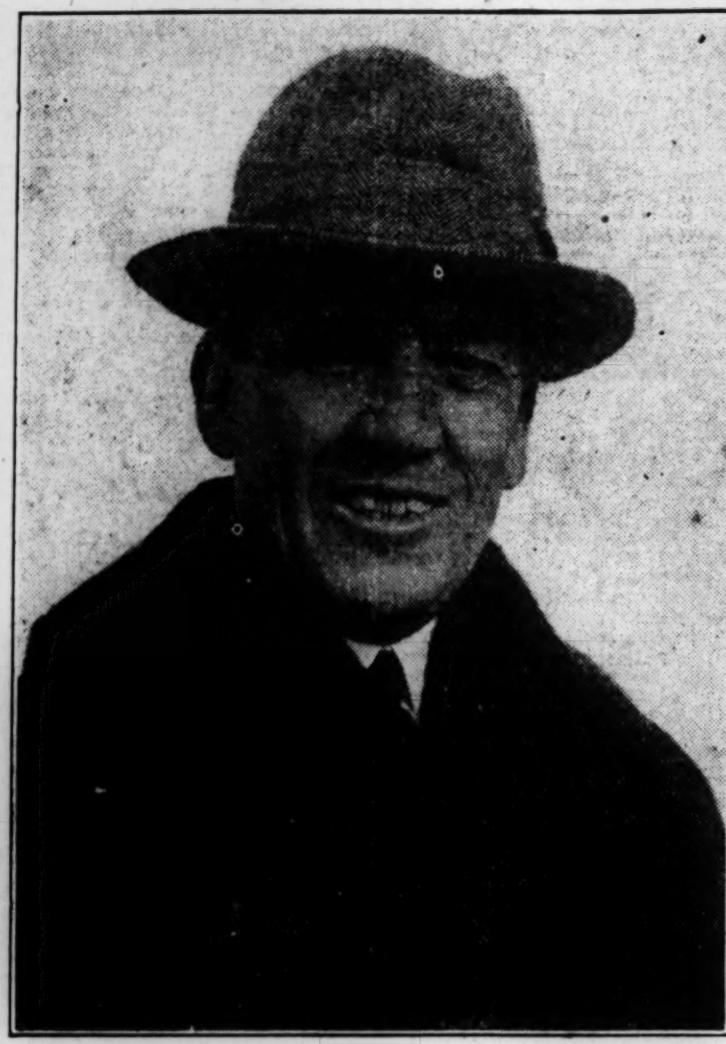
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SAN FRANCISCO

"America Saved the Day in Russia"



© Wide World Photo

Col. William N. Haskell

Director for Last Two Years of American Relief Administration in Russia

but even with Germany nothing like old-time colonial importance is in progress. All the Americans apparently are waiting to see what is going to happen within Russia. If matters continue to settle down, and Russia somehow provides itself with the wherewithal with which to pay for foreign purchases—which it lacks at present—then trade will be restored normally and gradually.

Colonel Haskell asserts that Russia's agricultural "comeback" is the outstanding fact at the moment. There is no more famine in the country. "The American Relief Administration," he explained, "lived the Russians over the danger period, and they are now more than self-sustaining."

They claim they will export 3,000,000 tons of cereal wheat, rye, barley and other grains at the end of this summer's harvest. My own estimate is that they have a surplus of 2,000,000 tons to send abroad. Russia at any rate has from 50 to 70 per cent of its arable acreage under cultivation. This is the chief difference in an agricultural sense in transportation. Its shipping facilities, both at Black Sea ports like Odessa and Novorossiisk, are not perfect, but are adequate for handling of such stuff as the Russians can export.

Americans "Saved the Day"

The Soviet leaders acknowledge undoubtedly that American philanthropy saved Russia in Russia. In the last two years the relief administration, counting the \$20,000,000 appropriated by Congress, has spent more than \$65,000,000 in Russian relief. We fed at one time 11,000,000 people—a problem of which the immensity will be appreciated when it is remembered that it is these same persons who have been men in the United States had in France. Russian authorities admit that but for our help, probably 10,000,000 men, women, and children would have perished.

They were impressed by the fact that American charity was rendered without regard to creed—Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Moslems, and men and women of other faiths were represented, either in their corporate capacity or by cash contributions to the general fund, in the co-ordinated American effort.

The American Relief Administration had to win its spurs in Russia before it was received in that spirit of local co-operation that was indispensable to the

success of its program. When we started in the mythical widespread and the "Hoover organization" had played politics in Hungary and upset the Bela-Kun communist régime that lived a while at Budapest. It soon became apparent that the only kind of politics Herbert Hoover was intent upon was that which would be good for the American of wholly disinterested efficiency. For my own part, I am free to say, and would like to say, that the work the relief administration was enabled to carry out could not have been performed except for the "Hoover spirit" that dominated it from the beginning to end. Mr. Hoover always followed those two fundamentals essential to effective administrative work—he gave us all the leeway we wanted and unflinchingly backed us to the hilt.

CUBAN VETERANS FORGET PENSIONS TO PUSH REFORM

(Continued from Page 1)

budget, much as if the American Legion might have had a conference in Washington about the bonus. They had the ideas of a "bloc," and seemed mildly satisfied that the ears of the politicians, brought close to the ground in pre-election year, were pleasantly inclined in their direction.

Emergency Committee

But at their very first meeting they bolted in an insurgency that took politicians, public and government entirely by surprise. They overthrew their regular organization, presided over by that prudent and venerable warrior, General Boncourt, Secretary of Agriculture in the present government, and formed an emergency committee which called on all decent citizens in Cuba to rally to the attack of all the "reptile" and

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"venal" legislation to which Congress exposed the nation.

Some of them then went home. But meanwhile from all over Cuba other Veteranos came to Havana. They went into permanent session at their headquarters on the Prado, and the 500 people that gather there every afternoon at 4 o'clock are said to represent 50,000 men from every province in Cuba; this time next week they say they will represent 100,000.

Clean Government

"What is the future?" I asked General Garcia at the end of yesterday's meeting; and this accomplished diplomat spoke very bluntly:

"Two weeks ago no man foresaw this movement. It is an absolutely spontaneous thing, and the best and most disinterested men in Cuba are in it to restore clean government in the Republic. For myself, I cannot continue to represent my Government abroad while it is so bad at home. All that is decent and free in Cuba is behind us in this determination. We have said we want no public offices, and those who know us know we mean that. We are private citizens of Cuba, seeking redress from an outrageous wave of public graft in the past. We will make an excursion to the camp all night.

More than 50 nominees for membership will be considered at the September meeting of the council.

Lottery System

Other questions I might have asked General Garcia, but to most of them the Veteranos movement is itself the answer. The Veteranos may be imagined as beginning something like Fascism in Cuba, or they be fancied as receding, vainly fighting against great odds. But only on an extraordinary wave of national sentiment could such powerful support be gathered for the demand that Cuba abolish, not the abuses of the lottery, but the whole lottery system, lock, stock and barrel, which they correctly see to be the fountain-head of all public corruption. That they have aroused the Nation as never before in years is unmistakable.

They hold behind them the warning of American interference, if they fall. But do they, and do Cubans in general, the mass of the still care-free Cuban populace, regard that likelihood with equanimity? To answer that is the report here.

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APPALACHIAN CLUB TO INVADE WILDS

Autumn Excursions, Camping Parties and Hikes Planned

Autumn excursions into the wooded wilds of the Berkshires hills, camping parties, and hikes to parks and reservations nearer Boston, aglow with fiery foliage at that season, are being planned by members of the Appalachian Mountain Club, according to their September Bulletin.

During the week of Sept. 22, the club will make an excursion to Ashfield, Mass., an old New England village high in the hills and surrounded by a wealth of woodland country. A week-end camping party will leave Boston Sept. 21 for Camp Kiwanis, in South Hanson, Mass. Hikes, boating, boating and sports will be on the program. A walking trip on Cape Cod has been planned for the Columbus Day week-end, with the intention of exploring the moors and inlets at the Cape all night.

Shorter trips, once a week or oftener, will be made to points of historical interest about Boston, or into the country for nature studies. Ponkpoag Camp, in the beautiful Blue Hills section, has become a favorite place with the club members, for a swim and supper, and some stay at the camp all night.

More than 50 nominees for membership will be considered at the September meeting of the council.

BOARD OPPOSES RAILROAD MERGER

Declares Immediate Consolidation Would Injure Lines

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The United States Government should not interfere with the railroads or attempt to carry out a consolidation of all American lines, at least not until railroad executives have had time to complete their constructive plans for the rehabilitation of the roads, is the conclusion arrived at by an investigating committee of the National Industrial Conference Board, which published its report here today.

If the Government does not continue its "hands off" policy, says the board, the expenditure of more than \$1,000,000,000 planned by the railroads during 1923, will be wasted, and the transportation system of the country "hopelessly broken down." A sympathetic understanding on the part of

the public of the present railroad problem is necessary to help the railway men to go through with the current situation, declares the report.

The board finds that the railroads have 15 difficulties, including weakened plants and equipment following federal control, revival of traffic with the roads unable to handle it, lack of terminal and other facilities, the coal strike of last year, repressive regulation by Congress, deferred maintenance, costly valuation work of the Government, and the workings of the Transportation Act of 1920.

As a material aid for such conditions the board emphasized active cooperation on the part of the shipper and the elimination of practices by shippers that hamper good transportation.

BOSTON PRINTERS ASK WAGE ADVANCE

A new wage scale and working agreement calling for wage increases averaging about 11.5 per cent was adopted by Boston Typographical Union No. 13 at a meeting yesterday in Franklin Union. The present agreement with Boston newspaper publishers expires Nov. 15, and the agreement with commercial printing employers on Nov. 1. Committees were appointed to present the new scale.

The newspaper night-to-day shift asks an increase from \$52 to \$61; night shift \$10.15 to \$58; day shift \$49.25 to \$55.

MISS BOOTH ADDRESSES 5000

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 27 (AP)—More than 5000 persons from various parts of the United States gathered yesterday in the camp ground amphitheater, where the camp meetings of the New England division of the Salvation Army were held. Mrs. Booth, annual message of Evangeline Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army forces. She urged her hearers to work early and late to make the world better and its inhabitants happier.

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RECOGNITION OF GREECE HELD DUTY AMERICA CANNOT ESCAPE

Prof. Capps Cites Needs of Nearly Million and Quarter Refugees—Shows Way to Settle Near East Problems

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Announcement from Paris that the French Government is preparing to extend diplomatic recognition to Greece, has brought encouragement to the friends of Greece in this country, who have been urging that a similar step be taken by the American Administration. Edward Capps of Princeton, N. J., former American Minister to Greece, and one of the foremost authorities in this country on Greek affairs, is the latest to come forward with a plea that America live up to its obligation to Greece—an obligation, Professor Capps says, which America cannot escape.

Professor Capps is chairman of the Board of Managers of the American School at Athens and was American Red Cross commissioner to Greece in 1918 and 1919. In 1920 he was appointed Minister to Greece by President Wilson, but owing to the failure of the Senate to confirm a number of Wilson appointments, the Greek post became vacant on March 4, 1920, and since then has not been filled.

Wants Relief Resumed

Professor Capps came to Washington this week to discuss with John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, the plight of the refugees in Greece, and to urge a resumption of active aid on the part of the American Red Cross until such time as the definite plan of the refugee commission of the League of Nations can become effective.

Professor Capps, in speaking of the situation in Greece, said:

"Greece is today facing a great tragedy. The food supplies left by the American Red Cross when the work of that organization was closed on June 20, are now exhausted; the Near East Relief has just announced the discontinuance of an adult relief; the plans which have been prepared by the refugee commission of the League of Nations at Geneva cannot become effective for some months, and are in fact in danger of being wrecked by lack of American co-operation."

There are in Greece today nearly 1,250,000 refugees of whom about 25 per cent are self-supporting. The care of these refugees is too great a burden for the Greek people to bear, nor should they bear it alone.

Greece is the victim, not the culprit. Greek troops went to Asia Minor at the request of the allied and associated powers and were then defeated. Greece has not received the financial assist-

the United States, and equally frank in his praise.

A third Costa Rican, Omar Dengo, a man of perhaps 35, the principal of the national Normal School at Heredia, one of the four little towns which make up Costa Rica. Here is a type far removed from the others, and yet a tremendous force in a gorgious field, training the youth of Costa Rica for their work as teachers. He is keenly alive to his difficulties and to the great problem; he is a voice crying in a great wilderness, for in his own words, "the minds which are applied here to social problems are minds entirely academic, lawyers, and teachers of the old school; none seems to know that education is really a social problem of a new sort. Education for life, as your John Dewey says, but for what life? Do we know? Must we not know? We are trying to find the way here."

Such men, devoted as this man is, mean much to a country—Costa Rica has much to be thankful for, and

pride only that the course was not directly to the enemy's camp.

The situation has changed since 1871. The coming of the airplane and the application of power to the balloon to make it dirigible have increased manifold the field of usefulness of aircraft, yet spherical balloon ascensions still continue to be made, by the armies and navies of the world as well as by sportsmen. The maintenance of balloon sections in the various services is still counted worth its cost.

Training for Pilots

There are several reasons for this adherence to an apparently impractical and obsolete type of aircraft. The first, and the most important, is that the spherical balloon serves as a cheap and easy means of training the prospective lighter-than-air pilot in much of the technique of handling an airship. The spherical balloon and the airship, especially the non-rigid airship of small size, have many features in common. They respond to the same static controls, and are in general affected in the same way by the loss of gas or the discharge of ballast. The resemblance of behavior becomes more marked as the speed of flight of the airship is reduced, and if the power is cut off or fails altogether the difference between the two types disappears entirely, except that the airship is elongated in form and the balloon spherical. Since the failure of the engines is a contingency which must always be taken into account, and since the airship must under that condition be maneuvered exactly like a spherical, it is evidently desirable that every pilot of an airship should have served his apprenticeship in the free balloon. Furthermore, it is desirable that he should continue to make balloon ascensions at short intervals, lest he lose his familiarity with that type of craft. For that reason, nearly every lighter-than-air station has, as part of its equipment, balloons for the use of the pilots stationed there.

Even the airplane pilot may profit

by a little balloon experience. He

should know something of the properties and vagaries of the element in which he is to travel, and the free balloon will show the variations and eccentricities of atmospheric behavior, at least, as no other aircraft can do, for no other is so sensitive to atmospheric change. A rise of temperature of a few degrees, hardly enough to be felt, may send a balloon downward for hundreds of feet if no steps are taken to check the motion.

Vacuum and Metal Shell

The predecessor of the balloons of the Parisian paper makers is found in the project put forward two centuries earlier by Francesco da Lana, who suggested that the air should be pumped out from inside a huge spherical shell of copper, securing as perfect a vacuum as possible within. The weight of the air removed from the interior was to be greater than the weight of the shell itself, and some weight would thus be obtained. It does not appear that da Lana ever put his scheme to the test of practical trial, and it is of interest chiefly because of the number of inventors who have since followed the same line of thought.

The vacuum balloon is a chimera which has tempted many, and the most ambitious proposal of the sort was brought forward only two years ago.

The actual potentialities of such a craft are somewhat limited, for it can readily be shown that, with the most skillful and efficient construction, a vacuum balloon would just barely be able to lift itself from the ground, carrying no crew or cargo, if the shell were made of a metal as light as aluminum and as strong as steel. No such metal is as yet known, and even if it were, the practical difficulties of maintenance of form and prevention of leakage would probably prove insuperable. Obviously, we may hope for more by continuing to follow Montgolfier's way than by becoming disciples of da Lana.

For more than 100 years after its invention, the spherical balloon was the only type of aircraft known to be capable of leaving the ground with passengers, and various attempts were made to put it to practical use. In the captive form, the balloon proved valuable for observation purposes in war and to some extent in peace, although it was tossed about by the wind so badly that satisfactory reconnaissances from the air could only be made under weather conditions more than usually favorable. The field of employment of the free balloon was still more restricted, for it was the sport of the winds and it was impossible to be certain, when a flight started, of the direction which it would pursue. The only record of really important practical use of free balloons comes from the Siege of Paris, when Gambetta and many other French statesmen departed from the beleaguered city by the air route, the only object being to be wafted to some point beyond the German lines. Exact direction was of slight importance.

The second popular mistake relates

to the possibility of following a de-

sired course by rising or descending

to seek a current of air moving in the proper direction. That can be done only to a very limited extent, even if it is known exactly where the useful current is to be found, for every balloon has, at every instant, a normal and natural altitude of operation and the attempt to maintain any other altitude will involve frequent sacrifices of ballast. It will then lead to the early termination of the flight, for a spherical must without fail descend before all of the ballast is gone.

The problem of making a long dis-

tance flight is largely one of finding the normal altitude, keeping it as constant as possible, risking excursion to other and greater heights, only if it seems quite certain that the winds will be more favorable, and jealously boarding the ballast to postpone the time of landing. Records are established only when an exceptionally skillful and observant pilot has the good fortune to have favorable conditions of wind and weather throughout a flight which may last for three or four days. The man and the opportunity must both be right if the best results are to be obtained.

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POLLING IS HEAVY IN IRISH ELECTIONS

Police Force Sent to Places Having No Civic Guard—Big Women's Vote Expected

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Early reports received here indicate a heavy poll in the second general election in the Irish Free State. The counting of the votes under the proportional rep-

resentation system will not begin until tomorrow morning. It is expected that a fair number of first preferences will be known tomorrow evening.

Second and subsequent preferences are not likely to be known until Wednesday or, in the case of counties which are divided, until late in the week. The register contains the names of 1,800,000 voters. William T. Cosgrave's arrangements indicate that he is confident of victory, since he has arranged to leave Dublin for Geneva on Wednesday, with some of his colleagues, to negotiate the Free State's admission to the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Reports from Ireland indicate that there is considerable anxiety in Free State circles over the possibility of Dr. MacNeill, Minister of Education, being defeated by Eamon de Valera in Clare, where Mr. de Valera's dramatic arrest recently has done much to strengthen his position among the Clare electorate. The reports also indicate that a big woman's vote is expected.

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, Aug. 27.—Last night saw the close of electioneering activities, and with the exception of two incidents in Longford and Waterford there has been no trouble. In Waterford, Captain Redmond's supporters came into conflict with a meeting addressed by William T. Cosgrave. Shots were fired, it is said, by the national troops. In North Dublin, for the first time since Eamon de Valera's "dump arms" order, there was an outburst of sniping last night. This morning the military patrols the streets.

It is predicted that the polling will pass off quietly, although intimidation is reported from Cavan.

A special police force has been recruited for the election, and is being sent to all places having so far no civic guard.

Voters Apathetic in County Louth

BELFAST, Aug. 27.—Polling in the Dail elections in County Louth today was marked by the apathetic attitude of the voters in general. The Republicans showed the greatest activity, rallying their forces with the slogan: "Aitken and Peace." Frank Aitken is now active head of the Republicans as chief of staff to Eamon de Valera who is held by the Free State. A peculiar aspect of the polling in Donegal was the employment of officials from the six county area of Ulster.



Free Ballooning

IN ORIGINAL conception, the oldest

of all forms of aircraft are the

airplane and the ornithopter, or

flapping-wing machine. Man must

already have dreamed of flight in

prehistoric days, and it was natural, in

fact inevitable, that the first attempts

to realize human aspirations in that

direction should have been made in

as close an imitation as possible of

the birds, the best example furnished

by nature. The lighter-than-air craft

had to come as an entirely fresh inven-

tion, with no precedent or paral-

le.

When the idea of the balloon was

finally conceived, however, success

was quickly attained, for the problem

of power was dodged. The airplane

had to wait on the development of a

driving mechanism and on the dis-

covery of satisfactory means of con-

trol, but the balloon, as it was to

remain poised without motion,

statically supported while at rest,

needed no engine. Furthermore, it re-

quired no controls to keep it on an

even keel, for it floated stably by

virtue of the location of the contained

weight, as a ship floats stably on the

surface of the sea.

The story of the invention of the

hot-air balloon by the Montgolfier

brothers, an invention which, like

many others of great importance, was

the combined result of fortunate acci-

dent and of keen observation and

ingenious deduction. It has been told

too often to need repetition. The Mont-

golfiers came very close to a final

satisfactory solution of the problem,

so far as the structure of the balloon

itself was concerned, for the differ-

ence between the form and appear-

ance of the bag which they used in

1783 and those which are used (filled

with hydrogen instead of heated air)

today is remarkably small. The Mont-

golfiers, however, although they

originated the balloon as we know it

today, were not the first to conceive

the plan of rising into the air by the

buoyancy of a large container lighter

than the air which it displaced.

So much for the American relief

organization which the American Red

Cross has put into the work of the

refugees in Greece.

True Things Survive

A fourth Costa Rican—a blessed old

gentleman, Dr. Elias Jiménez Rojas,

devoting a life to the helping of his

fellows.

He is the author of a tiny

magazine, four by five inches, in

which he inveighs against the evils

of the "war aims" of John Dewey

ITALIANIZATION OF SOUTH TYROL CARRIED ON IN VIGOROUS FASHION

Senator Tolomei Advises People of Upper Adige to Forget Their German Associations

BOLZANO, Italy, July 31 (Special Correspondence)—Senator Tolomei traced, in a speech he delivered here, a plan for the Italianization of the South Tyrol, or the Upper Adige. He hoped that in due course the Tyrolese would thus forget their brethren at Innsbruck, just as the Savoyards have since 1860 forgotten Italy, and as the French-speaking people of the Val d'Aosta have forgotten France.

Already a drastic effort has been made, to the confusion of foreign tourists, to Italianize the place-names of this region. Such a well-known summer resort as Sterzing has become unintelligible under the ninth-century designation of Vipiteno, for which there is, at least, an antiquarian justification. But sometimes the new names are of modern and quite artificial coinage. Thus Gossensaas, another tourist place, has blossomed out into Coll's all'Isarco (the hill on the river Eisack); Waldbrock, as Ponte all'Isarco, and the beautiful Karersse to Carezza al Lago.

Italian Language in Schools.
The popular Sois has been transformed into Slusi; St. Ulrich, the center of toy manufacture, is officially Ortesei, and Innsbruck is unrecognizable as San Candido.

Measures are to be taken to propagate Italian in the schools—an excellent thing, considered as a mental and commercial asset, but unwise if intended as an attempt to deprive the

AFRICAN NATIVES DEMAND REPUBLIC

Whole-Time Minister Asked For—Resolution Passed in Favor of Independence

CAPE TOWN, July 20 (Special Correspondence)—A meeting was held recently in Bloemfontein of a native body which calls itself the African National Congress. It would, of course, lead to erroneous conclusions that the few literates and mentors of the advanced left of the South African natives who meet together under this imposing title regarded as representative either of the views or of the stage of development of the native people as a whole. Nevertheless, the African National Congress is at present the one body that can claim to give expression to South African views.

These views, it is true, are usually set forth in grandiose superlatives, and the resolutions are framed in exaggerated terms; but they cannot be lightly ignored. Conceivably, they represent an opinion today among certain native leaders that may well become general tomorrow.

Three resolutions were passed by this Congress. The first of them declared that the Prime Minister, General Smuts, who is also Minister for Native Affairs, had lost the confidence of the native population and that, therefore, a separate and whole-time Minister of Native Affairs should be appointed.

The Right Man

It is true that the portfolio of Minister for Native Affairs has been something of a burden to a Prime Minister who is involved in Imperial affairs; and it is understood that this desire of the natives for a whole-time minister will soon be remedied. The trouble at the moment is to find the right man.

The second resolution passed by the congress concerned only a departmental resignation. The third resolution, however, is of arresting significance. It reads as follows:

"That in view of the fact that Great Britain has treated all treaties, promises and pledges made with and to the Bantu people as contracts of no value, and has repeatedly told several deputations from the African people of this country that his Britannic Majesty's Government could not intercede on behalf of the aboriginal races within the Union of South Africa as Great Britain has no constitutional right to interfere in the internal affairs of the self-governing dominions, this congress therefore feels that the time has come when the Bantu should consider the advisability of supporting a republican form of government for this country."

Party Propaganda

The resolution is an indication of the extreme success that has come from nationalist party propaganda among the natives. The Nationalist Party frankly believes in the republican calling of South Africa. They would like to sever their connection with the British Empire. Considerations of policy would no doubt keep them within the Empire for a time, but sooner or later they would declare for an independent South Africa.

It is all the more significant, therefore, when the native population declares itself in favor of a republic form of government. It might easily become a black republic, for the natives would not be likely to allow the white population to be turned down by a nationalist government.

The Canadian Government refuses to recognize this state of affairs and denies the Indians the liberty of self-government, meanwhile forcing them to accept the authority of the Canadian Mounted Police.

This, according to Mr. Decker, is what the Indians object to. They refuse to accept the "paternalism" practiced by the Canadian Government, which Mr. Decker described as like that practiced by the Washington Government with respect to the Indians in its domain.

The tribes of the six nations occupy a tract of land embracing about 50,000 acres, on Grand River, north of Lake Erie.

PROMINENT PROFESSORS INVITED

BOMBAY, July 16 (Special Correspondence)—The Calcutta University, the premier university in India, has invited the following three professors of world-wide reputation to deliver courses of lectures to its students: Prof. M. White, M. A., Ph. D., of the Princeton University, to lecture on "Problems in the History of Sanskrit Literature"; (2) the Hon. Bertrand Arthur Russell, M. A., Fellow of the Royal Society, London, author of "Principles of Philosophy," "Mysticism and Logic," and "The ABC of Mathematics"; (3) Prof. Westel Woodbury, Willoughby, Ph. D., Professor of Political Science in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, has been asked to accept appointment as Tagore's Professor of Law and to deliver a course of lectures on "The Fundamental Concept of Public Law."

CANADA PREPARES EXHIBIT

TORONTO, Ont., July 22 (Special Correspondence)—J. S. McKinnon, director of industrial exhibits for Canada at the forthcoming British Empire Exhibition, left here to tour the western provinces in the interests of the exhibition from a Canadian standpoint. He will judge for the industrial features of the Canadian exhibits at Wembley Park. He is a former president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and a director of the Canadian National Exhibition.

POLISH PRESIDENT TALKS AT CRACOW

Stanislaw Wojciechowski Tells Citizens Basis of Mutual Respect Is Work

CRACOW, July 31 (Special Correspondence)—Stanislaw Wojciechowski, President of Poland, when visiting here, in the course of his tour of the republic, spoke at a dinner given in his honor. He stressed the point that mutual respect is needed today among the various groups of society, and he declared that the ground on which citizens could best unite in respect for one another is that of work. President Wojciechowski said:

"More than once before I have said that the first condition for the fruitful work of citizenship is respect which we so much need. That respect leads to love. I will not proclaim this today, as I am at home, but let us love one another." "I require it you, and I have a right to require it, but first of all you respect one another."

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EDUCATIONAL

*The Public Service of the Private School*London, England
Special Correspondence

THE position of the schools which stand outside the State-and-rate aided national system in Great Britain has recently been much discussed. In some cases these schools are supported by endowments, in others they rest on a frankly commercial basis, the fees of the pupils paying for the upkeep of the school and providing a profit for the proprietor. To some people, possessed with the idea of one uniform national system, the existence of these "independent" or "private" schools is unwelcome. Especially is this the case with a section which confuses democracy with sameness. To them, the existence of the private school is a symbol of snobbish exclusiveness—a concession to the prejudices of the parent who wishes to conserve class distinctions, and to perpetuate them in education.

Needless to say, the prestige of the private schools—and they have a standing unshaken by recent criticism—does not rest upon considerations, such as these. Their security is due to several great advantages which attach to their existence, advantages of expediency, and, what is more important, advantages on the higher plane of freedom and educational progress. It is for valid and cogent reasons that they receive the support of such leaders of education as Mr. H. A. L. Fisher and Sir Michael Sadler.

Obviously, to the politician, disturbed by the large calls upon the public purse consequent upon recent educational advances, the existence of "independent" schools, educating thousands of children without expense to the State, is a matter for congratulation. Indeed, so great is their value to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that it has been suggested that it

would pay him to subsidize these schools to a certain small extent. This, of course, would not be tolerated without some measure of public control. But the Federation of Independent Schools has recently suggested a method whereby its members could be assisted very materially without a direct subsidy. The proposal is that the teachers in private schools should be allowed to come under the Teachers' Superannuation Scheme, thus relieving the schools of the necessity of paying much higher salaries in order to retain their masters and mistresses. Much support for this suggestion is forthcoming.

Higher reasons than financial advantage, however, operate in favor of private schools. English people hold that education is too intimately connected with family life and personal conviction to be allowed to become a State monopoly. While they are willing to avail themselves of the advantages of the State schools, they recognize the existence of the independent school is a surety against rigid uniformity and bureaucratic control.

It is recognized, also, that educational methods are continually changing and developing. Experiments are incessantly being conducted, and discoveries made; and it is in the independent schools that freedom for such development is found. A group of parents will support a small school with the express purpose of allowing their children to be educated according to certain theories and on certain experimental lines—knowing well that such a course would be either impossible or difficult of attainment in an officially controlled institution.

Needless to say educationists of repute do not advocate the entire ignoring of the work of the independent schools. They readily admit that it is the duty of the state, or, better, the Teachers' Registration Council, to

see that such schools are efficient. So much must be granted for the sake of those parents and children who otherwise would not be certain of receiving a valid return for their fees. For in this, as in other spheres of life,

it is necessary to guard against inefficiency and incapacity.

With that stipulation, however, it can be stated with confidence that the position of the independent schools is safe. They are well patronized by parents, they receive the respect of recognized educationists, and they serve a useful public purpose.



The Old Bay Window in the University Building, Prague

Teaching 'The Chambered Nautilus' to American High School Pupils

A CLASS of girls was once placed in my charge for instruction in literature. Although they had studied, memorized and recited poems from kindergarten days on up, not one of them cared for poetry.

One day, during our discussions, Marguerite requested that I present "The Chambered Nautilus" as I had been presenting other poems for their enjoyment. "I never could see anything in it," she said. "There must be something there that I have failed to get." I promised that I would take it.

A week or two later I borrowed a beautiful specimen of the nautilus shell from the high school zoological laboratory. This I concealed in my desk until ready for presentation. After my class was dismissed I crept lastly back in my chair and inquired:

The Dearest Desire

"Delphine, if you could have the one thing you most desire, what would you choose?"

I had their attention at once. Several others were asked the same question, and responded with the sweet confidential seriousness that should naturally characterize the relationship between students and their teachers.

We discussed these longings briefly—I did not hesitate to sketch my own aspirations—and then I asked:

"When you have attained that which is now your heart's desire will you be completely happy?"

A few of the girls thought they would. "No," said Alice, a thoughtful look in her earnest brown eyes, "I remember when my greatest ambition was to play the 'Orveta Waltz' on the piano. But when I had learned that, I wasn't satisfied until I could play 'Falling Waters.'"

After a moment's consideration the others agreed with her and added similar experiences.

The Ideal State

"Ah, but let me picture to you the ideal state, the complete satisfaction beyond which there can be no desires." Then I painted a glowing word picture.

"A ship of iridescent pearl, with living purple gossamer wings, and thou a child of the wandering sea, to sail in thy venturesome bark on the sweet summer winds, where'er you list to go, in gulls enchanted and by reefs of rarest coral made. Would not that be bliss supreme?" I asked, purposefully using words and phrases of the poem.

A sigh of blissful content passed over the class as they imagined my dream of peace.

"No," said Alice again, falling into what she believed to be my mood. "I wouldn't be content. I'd want a castle built of coral on that coral reef."

"And when you had it?" I inquired. They were following me just where I wished them to go.

"Why, when I had it, then I'd want something else, I suppose."

"I'm quite sure of it," I replied.

"Most of us feel that way. All that I had wanted and thought was so wonderful when I was a child I've outgrown now. The temple which satisfied yesterday is too low vaulted for my home today. Shall I be satisfied tomorrow with the palace I have had?"

My girls gravely shook their heads. "I hope not," I answered. "My mansions must be bigger, better, stately, for every day that passes—just like this—" I said, stepping to the blackboard to sketch a spiral outline of the nautilus. "When I lived back in here, my conceptions of life were not very big. I thought that a mansion of this size would satisfy me," indicating the growing chamber.

The Chambered Nautilus

This is the ship of pearl, which poets

call the unshodvn main—

The venturous bark that flings its purple

On the sweet summer wind its purpled

On wings—

Nautilus uncoated, where the Siren sings,

And coral reefs lie bare,

Where the cold sea-maids rise to sun

their streaming hair.

Its webs of living gauze no more unfurled;

Wrecked is the ship of pearl!

And even chambered cell,

Where the dim dreaming life was wont

to dwelt,

Left the frail tenant shaped his growing

shell;

Before these lies revealed—

Its irised ceiling rent, its sunless crypt

unsealed!

At this point I took the beautiful shell, cut in halves to show the cross sections, and passed it to the various members of my class. The numerous chambers were pointed out; also the connecting tube (siphuncle or little siphon). Pictures of the nautilus were also shown. While they were still wondering over the body of the interesting little creature, its tentacles, the "wabs of living gauze" and the "irised ceiling" began to read:

Its shell, the ship of pearl, which poets

call the unshodvn main—

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

International Town Planning Conference Held in Gothenburg

Gothenburg, Aug. 4

Special Correspondence

Mr. EBENEZER HOWARD, re-elected president of the International Garden Cities and Town Planning Federation, referred to the advantages of a conference that would bring men from America, from Japan, from Australia, to a country as far distant as Sweden. Sixteen countries were represented.

There were reports from Denmark by Mr. K. Hendrikse, from the British Empire by Mr. Gibbon of the Ministry of Health, from far away Finland, and more familiar Holland, Norway, Sweden. Mr. Lopez Valencia said of housing in Spain that in Madrid "public opinion has been aroused and building will be continued."

Dr. Otakar Jierlinger represented Czechoslovakia, and there were reports from Germany, Japan, Latvia, South Australia and New South Wales. Mr. T. J. Byrne represented "the youngest country of all, the eight months old Free State of Ireland."

A Widespread Movement

Although the language of the conference was officially English, many of these statements of the progress of housing and town planning were in the language of the country, so that translations were welcome. Although remarks were heard derogatory to the Tower of Babel, on the whole the international character of the conference was made even more marked by the variety of language. There was encouragement from seeing these movements under different conditions in parallel channels to the same end.

Mr. Flavel Shurtleff of Boston, and returning to the Sage Foundation in New York, reported for the United States of America.

Mr. Clarence Stein, of New York, chairman of the Committee on Community Planning of the American Institute of Architects, was elected one of the vice-presidents of the federation. He was represented at the convention by Mr. F. A. Bourne of Boston, delegate from the American Institute of Architects and the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Mr. John Nolen was official representative of the American Society of Landscape Architects and delivered one of the most interesting papers on the program. Mr. W. H. Schuchardt of the City Planning Board of Milwaukee, Wis., Mr. Charles Elliot, holding a traveling scholarship on town planning from Harvard University, Mr. W. H. Metzger of New York, Mr. H. J. M. Ferguson of Memphis, Tenn., and Prof. G. B. Zug of Hanover, N. H., were present from the United States. Professor Zug has prepared a course of lectures on architecture and on town-planning at Dartmouth College.

A Gathering of Experts

For those of us who know the literature of town planning, it was a pleasure to see the authors of themselves. A notable group was Stueben, who wrote the earliest extensive work on city planning, Raymond Unwin, who wrote the most comprehensive and useful book on the subject, and Hargrave, who wrote the most recent one on "Civic Art, or the American Vitruvius." Mr. Howard's book, written in the nineties, is considered the first suggestion for the modern garden city. Mr. Nolen's reports on various American cities are in themselves a library on the subject.

Papers by Dr. Sjöstrand of London, Mr. Andersson of Finland, Mr. Unwin of London, and others, were illustrated by lantern slides.

The city of Gothenburg gave a dinner to the delegates in the great circular hall of the Jubilee Exposition, the circle that as President Howard remarked should represent a bond of fellowship of all the nations represented.

Landala and other garden suburbs were visited, and many of the delegates went to Stockholm, that progressive and prosperous northern city, before returning to their homes. Much of the success of the conference was due to Mr. Lillberg, city planning engineer of Gothenburg, and to Mr. H. Chapman of London, organizing secretary.

The Jubilee Exhibition itself has been frequently described. Planned within the city, yet well excluding all view of it, with new vistas opening at different axial points, it is a good example of the novel style developing in this part of Europe.

The Special Exhibition

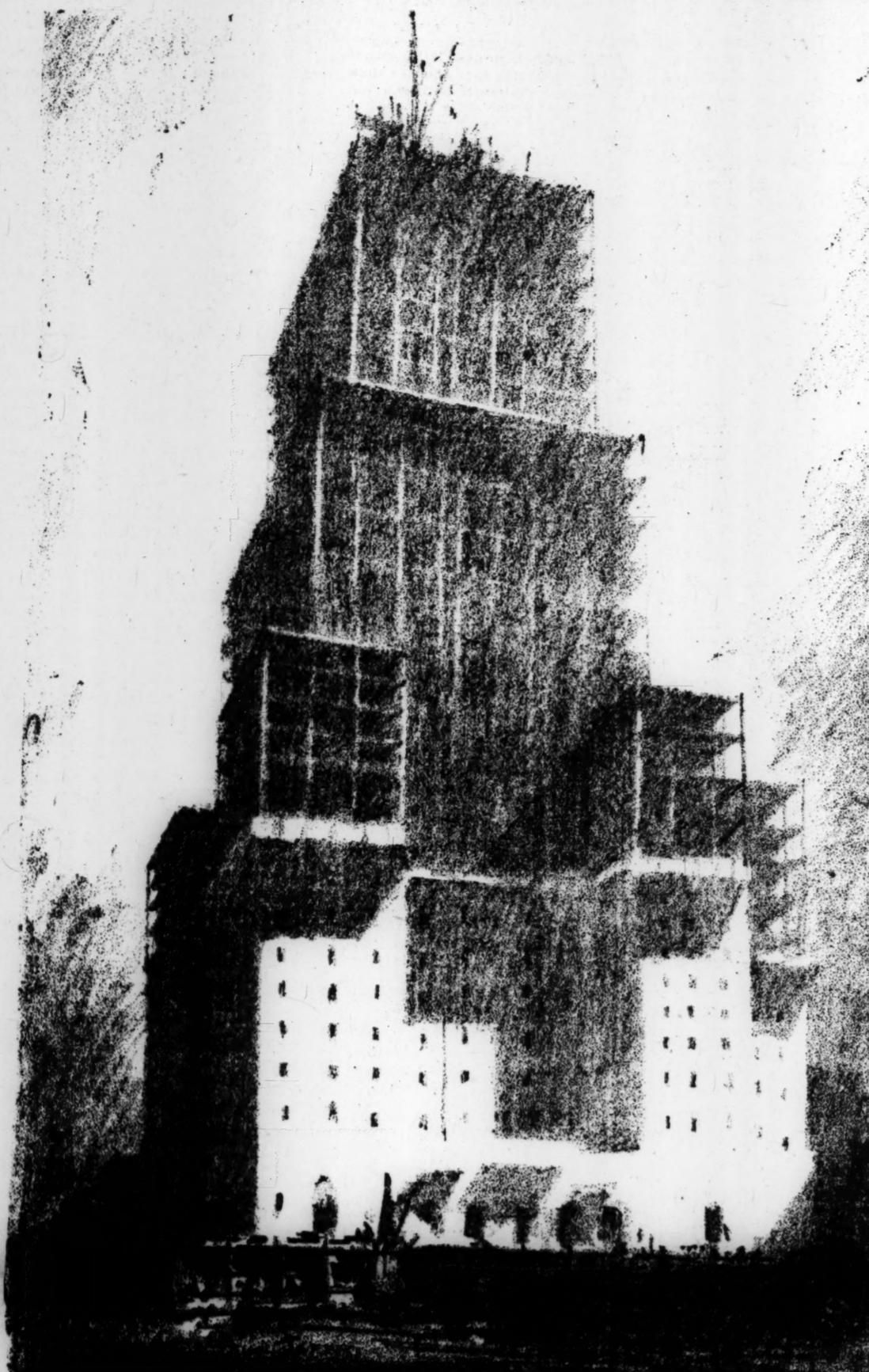
The Town Planning Exhibition occupying a large building of the exposition during the period of the conference was considered the largest and best ever assembled on that subject, and the catalogue published in Swedish and in English is its enduring monument.

The large space gave opportunity for a simple arrangement of the exhibition without crowding and for grouping of the exhibition by countries. There are many early plans of cities with existing and proposed plans to show their development, garden cities, types of housing, plans for regional planning, civic centers and garden suburbs. Finland and Norway, though they seem far away to us, are very prominent in the character of plans for future development.

A part of the drawings have been selected for a traveling exhibition which should be visited when it reaches the United States. F. A.

SCHOOLS—European

In the J. E. Monnier College French-Swiss Boarding and Day School at Versoix (Lake of Geneva) New School for Boys from 7 to 18. SPECIAL STUDY OF FRENCH Classical, Scientific, Commercial Sections, Laboratories and Workshops. All Musical Sports. Splendid situation. Stress laid on development of character, family life and care. For American pupils, special arrangements, prospectus, etc., apply to the Principals: PROF. & MRS. E. SCHWARTZ-BUYS.



The Shelton Hotel, Now Building in New York City, From Drawing by Hugh Ferriss

Philadelphia Music

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 23 (Special Correspondence)—The coming of Willem van Hoogstraten to this city, as conductor of the final fortnight of concerts by the Fairmount Park Symphony Orchestra, is an event of more than passing moment.

How fine it is to think that this series of concerts is given to the people free, by your municipal appropriation. Even in New York, there is a minimum charge of 25 cents, and to some people among whom there is often the most eager appreciation of music, that is no inconsiderable sum.

The fiery and mettlesome young leader, at home and at ease in all schools of composition, ingratiates himself with his audience not merely by his understanding of his mother, but by his evident enjoyment of his work

with the whistles and bells of the railroads close at hand. I find it necessary to exaggerate somewhat the pianissimo effects, which I should like, for the sake of the dynamic contrasts, to keep more in the background.

How fine it is to think that this series of concerts is given to the people free, by your municipal appropriation. Even in New York, there is a minimum charge of 25 cents, and to some people among whom there is often the most eager appreciation of music, that is no inconsiderable sum.

The fiery and mettlesome young leader, at home and at ease in all schools of composition, ingratiates himself with his audience not merely by his understanding of his mother, but by his evident enjoyment of his work

and his unaffected friendliness of disposition. In a very short time he has established himself firmly in the good graces of our concert-goers, and it is a particular satisfaction to chronicle the fact in the case of a conductor who adheres to standards of the highest instead of employing the "ad captum" devices of one who thinks it necessary to cater to a low order of taste.

F. L. W.

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Architecture

A New Type of Building

By HUGH FERRISS

WITHIN the last few weeks there has arisen, from out the miscellaneous assortment of buildings which make up the Grand Central district of New York City, a vast bulk which, because of its arresting silhouette, its cumulative piling of mass upon mass, and the vitality which its upward strides exhibit, has definitely announced that American civic architecture is entering a new phase.

The form of this building—the Shelton Hotel on Lexington Avenue—is the direct result of the recently enacted zoning law as interpreted by the designer, Arthur Loew Harmon. It is a striking fact that this law, originally enacted for purely practical reasons—to conserve property values, to admit light and air to streets, to reduce the cubage of buildings and thus relieve traffic congestion—has produced a significant and unexpected change in architectural design.

One has but to realize that this building had it been erected before the passage of the law, would doubtless have presented a sheer wall surface rising unbroken from sidewalk to cornice, to perceive how profound is the change which has occurred. It is due to the rule, enunciated by the law, that buildings, after reaching a certain height, must recede as they ascend.

The kind of forms which result from this rule recall no definite architectural style of the past—however much they may suggest Babylonian hanging gardens—and it has been interesting speculation as to how architects, used to adapting a style as a first step in a design, would respond to the situation.

Some of the recent buildings in New York show an effort to continue classic tradition; for instance, the lowest "step" of one building has its own base, shaft and cornice; the next "step" is similarly composed, as are succeeding "steps" above. The traditional architect thus placed building upon building until the legal height limit was reached. He had, finally, many buildings and not, as was desired, a building.

In the case of the Shelton Hotel, it is apparent that the architect accepted the law not as an unfortunate limitation, but as a basis. The building rises, but it is required to recede; unchanged in character, it again rises, recedes and rises again, filling with the rectangular forms which are structurally necessary, the theoretical pyramid which the law placed over the property. We get the impression, not that the architect had preconceived his building and forced it, as best he could, into an alien "envelope," but that from a seed which already contained the new idea this building (like Topsy) just grew—and this suggestion of growth is perhaps the finest attribute a building may possess.

The great steps which result are left undisguised by any attempt to superimpose subdivisions or ornamentation not pertinent to them. The artistic status of the project rests clearly upon its full revelation of its nature.

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upon sound composition of its major parts.

Unlike other great preceding buildings, distinguished by nothing but bulk, so voluminous that from the street they cannot be comprehended in their entirety and so without form and void that one has no wish to do so—we have here a distinct organism: one deeply rooted in the earth, growing before our eyes and leading to the summit at which it flowers. Its form makes it impossible that it will ever be lost amid adjoining buildings—almost invariably the fate of cube-like structures whose individuality is indistinguishable amid identical neighbors. And this is a building with a direction; its central vertical axis is unquestionably marked.

With the fires which heat its steel rivets still burning brightly in its lofty girders, this structure is a prediction of the city of the next generation—no longer a checkerboard of solidly built blocks, but a disposition of individual buildings, wherein one will be able to comprehend each element; where it is and what it is.

W. Langdon Kihn's Indian

Portraits in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Portraits of American Indians by W. Langdon Kihn, now on exhibition at the San Francisco Palace of Fine Arts, record the art and physical types of these peoples of older America, in a simplicity of manner, well befitting the subject matter.

Mr. Kihn has participated in the colorful life and traditions of the Blackfeet Indians of Montana and the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. He is now among the Indians of the Canadian northwest.

His style at once conforms to the trend of modernism and preserves the primitive elements to truly express the Indian. The subtle forms that depict the planes of the face are rendered in chalks, red and brown, not unlike a sculptured head in effect; then the brilliant colors and the significant designs of the Indian trappings are done in bright chalks. Mr. Kihn shows interest in every characteristic phase of race and dress. By their very fidelity to type, combined

with excellence of draftsmanship and simplicity of composition, these portraits ably preserve the artistic past of America, and at the same time they administer to the aesthetics of present-day civilization.

Friends of American Music
Offer Prizes for Compositions

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25.—The Friends of American Music, a national organization recently instituted with headquarters here, offered \$2000 in prizes today in a national contest for musical composers. The awards will be made as soon after March 10, 1924. Only citizens of the United States may participate. A prize of \$1000 is offered for the best orchestral composition in symphony or concerto form; a prize of \$400 for an orchestral composition, which must not occupy more than 15 minutes in the playing; \$400 for a composition of chamber music, and \$200 for a sonata.

Book Notes

Poland is obviously going in for the printing of good books in artistic form. Three volumes on the art of bookmaking have recently appeared in the land of Copernicus and Pilsudski. Richard de Bury's Latin "Philoibion" has been translated by Jan Kasprowicz, who is a professor at the University of Lemberg and noted for the translation from English. "The Secret of the Genius of the Art of Printing" is the lengthy title of a volume by Bronisława Ostrowska, a poetess of real distinction in her own name. For the artistry of this study, Sigismund Lazarus is responsible. And Stanisław Lam has brought out a volume entitled "The Beautiful Book: a Treatise on the Aesthetics of Printing."

Just as America is being presented with a new translation of Guy de Maupassant, Denmark comes out with one in 16 volumes done by Jappe Nielsen, Holger Sinding and a staff of collaborators.

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REDS MAKE IT A RACE AFTER ALL

Just as New York Seemed to Be "In," the Westerners Gained Lost Ground

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
Won	Lost	P.C.	
New York	28	45	.361
Cincinnati	22	46	.333
Pittsburgh	22	48	.300
Chicago	66	55	.543
St. Louis	59	62	.492
Baltimore	47	70	.417
Philadelphia	39	79	.321
Boston	36	81	.308

RESULTS SATURDAY

Pittsburgh 5, Boston 2.
New York 3, St. Louis 1.
Cincinnati 3, Brooklyn 1.
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 1.

RESULTS SUNDAY

New York 4, Chicago 3.
Pittsburgh 9, Brooklyn 2.

GAMES FOR THE WEEK

Monday—Cincinnati at Boston (two games); Chicago at New York; St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

Tuesday—Cincinnati at Boston; Chicago at New York; St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Wednesday—Cincinnati at Boston; St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Thursday—Boston at Philadelphia; New York at Brooklyn; St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

Friday—Boston at Philadelphia; New York at Brooklyn; Chicago at Cincinnati; St. Louis at Philadelphia; New York at Brooklyn; Chicago at Cincinnati; St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

It appears that the National League campaign of 1923 is not to be over until one of the teams establishes its title to the flag beyond a mathematical doubt. That, of course, always holds true theoretically, but there are races and races—as one may conclude by watching the progress of the two major in this year, or less, unpredictable season. Cleveland still has a chance, "according to the figures," to pull down the New York Americans, but it is such a slim one that even the most ardent Indian follower considers the pennant to the present leaders more likely. In the National League it is something else again, with New York once again experiencing the delights of a real pennant chase—the Giants, of course, in the van, their western rivals stationed at a respectful distance of some three or four games.

But it is a race, and that is something. A week ago the populace of the eight cities that comprise the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs were awarding the honors and all that goes with them to the pennant cities of Manhattan. Today all those cities save New York proper are watching the Reds and Pittsburgh with renewed interest, particularly since the Giants encountered a slump at a time when their slumping days were supposed to have been ended. For the season at least, J. J. McGraw's band has come from that, and the remainder of the long campaign promises to be fought out strictly on merits rather than faults.

It must be admitted that Cincinnati and Pittsburgh have had little besides the easiest opposition to contend with in the National League this year, and today, when the Pittsburgh club went to Brooklyn and won its final game of the season at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn thus brought its string of straight defeats to nine.

The Reds may expect a continuation of favor as they are scheduled for a double-header with Boston this afternoon and for games with the same club tomorrow and Wednesday. Next month the Giants say, the schedule will swing to their advantage, and basing the observation at home and abroad, it would seem that the world's champions may gain a bit in their final surge through the west.

EUGENE BOLDEN NEW CHAMPION

Wins Chicago River Swimming Title From Field of 30

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 27.—Eugene Bolden, of the Illinois Athletic Club, is the new Chicago River swimming champion. He won the annual classic here Saturday from a field of 30 starters in the absence of the title defender, Richard Howell of Northwestern University. Howell was a spectator.

From boats, bridges and docks along the 2½-mile course, which proceeded from the shore line at the north end of Municipal Pier, east to the end of the pier, south around the end of the breakwater, that extends the line of the north bank of the river and west down the river to the big stone bridge. The current, which runs from the lake into the river, aided the swimmers.

In the face of rough water in the lake section of the swim, Bolden came within two minutes of the record for the course set last year by Howell, 56m. 20s. Bolden's time was 56m. 38s. He led from the start and finished more than three minutes ahead of the 18th-place finisher, who was second in 1h. 1m. 44s. Samuel Greller of Jewish People's Institute was third in 1h. 3m. 5s., and Paul Manowitz of Sinai Social Center was fourth, in 1h. 5m. 28s.

MISS EDERLE WINS U. S. 50-YARD TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 27.—Miss Gertrude Ederle, of the Edgewater Swimming Association of New York, won the 50-yard free style national championship for women at Edgewater Beach here Sunday, swimming the distance in 29.3-5s. She defeated the title defender, Miss Helen Wainwright, also of New York, Miss Mable Dryer of the Illinois Athletic Club, who was third. Miss Bauer of the L. A. C. successfully defended her national title in the 130-yard backstroke, with time of 2m. 7.3-5s. Miss Alleen Riggan of New York, Olympic freestyle diving champion, was second, and Ethel McGary of New York was third.

In exhibitions, R. D. Skeletton of the L. A. C. tied his own world's record for the 100-yard breast stroke, 1m. 12.5-5s. John Weissmuller swam 100 yards free style, and H. H. Kruger, National Pentathlon champion, swam 100 yards backstroke.

SIX NATIONS REPRESENTED

PARIS, Aug. 26 (P)—The national swim down the Seine, through Paris, was conducted this afternoon. The race was for amateurs and the distance to be covered was five miles. Competing from six nations—France, Britain, Holland, Austria, Yugoslavia, Great Britain, and Italy—participated. Fifteen women started in the women's race. Miss Hilda James of England was first, followed by Miss Ernestine Lebrun of France, second in 2h. 41m. Eight women finished. Sixty-six men competed in the men's race. First place went to Robert of France, whose time was 2h. 4m. 40s. Second place of Italy was second in 2h. 4m. Thirty-two of the field finished.

TILDEN AND NORTON DOUBLES VICTORY CAUSES DISCUSSION

Capture United States Championship Title—Tilden and Mrs. Mallory Win Mixed Doubles

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

CHESNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 27.—The victory of W. T. Tilden and B. C. Norton of South Africa in the final round of the United States men's doubles championship tennis tourney Saturday on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club over R. N. Williams 2d, Philadelphia, and W. M. Washburn, New York, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2, has brought up several points in tennis doubles which will unquestionably lead to considerable discussion on the part of those most interested in this branch of tennis in the United States.

Mr. F. I. Mallory easily won the women's invitation singles by defeating Miss McKane in straight sets, 6—2, 6—1. Greater steadiness and harder stroking gave the former American champion the victory. Both players stayed in back court most of the time, and, while Miss McKane did try a swift shot down the sidelines, Miss McKane did not play as well in this match as she did in the mixed doubles.

The summary:

UNITED STATES DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and R. L. Norton, South Africa, defeated R. N. Williams 2d, Bryn Mawr, and W. M. Washburn, New York, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Mr. F. I. Mallory, New York, and W. M. Williams 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Kathleen McKane, England, and J. B. Hawkes, Australia, 6—2, 6—1.

FATHER AND SON DOUBLES—Final Round

J. C. Wright and Foster Wear, Philadelphia, defeated A. H. Chapin and A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, 6—1, 6—4.

VETERAN DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

I. C. Wright and Foster Wear, Philadelphia, defeated George Was and W. E. Potter Jr., Newark, 14—12, 6—2, 6—4.

PLATE CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

A. W. Myers, London, and Samuel Hardy, New York, defeated G. C. Wright and J. W. Foster, Longwood, 6—2, 6—4.

JUNIOR SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated E. G. Chandler, Berkeley, Calif., 6—3, 11—9, 7—5.

BOYS' SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

H. L. Johnson Jr., Wabash, defeated M. T. Hill, Wabash, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

INVITATION WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Miss Kathleen McKane, England, 6—2, 6—1.

TOOTELL STARS IN TRACK MEET

Former Bowdoin College Captain Breaks Two N. E. Records

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 27.—While only three records were broken in the New England Association of Amateur Athletics Union track and field championship meet held Saturday at Bowdoin, the record of the year was set by the Boston Athletic Association.

That record, set by the team of the

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was 100 yards high jump, 5ft. 10 1/2 in.

John T. Treadwell, of the Boston A. A.,

jumped 5ft. 11 1/2 in. in the high jump.

He also set a record in the 100 yards

dash, 10.2 sec.

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HIGH CLASS RICHARD PROPERTY IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA: 16 ACRES IN FULL BEARING ORCHARD, 16 ACRES COMING IN TO BEAR THIS SEASON, 7 ACRES OWNED BY RICHARD, 10 ACRES DEVOTED TO GARDEN, ETC. THERE IS A 6-ROOM MOUNTAIN DWELLING, GOOD GARAGE, BARN, STABLE, BATHSHOWER, CHIMNEY, HOUSE, TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS, TEAM, COW, CHICKENS, FURNITURE, THE GOAL, IN THE FOREST. THE MARKET IS \$2,000 CASH AND THE PROPERTY WILL PRODUCE ALL FUTURE PAYMENTS, THIS IS THE ONLY WAY TO PAY FROM THE START, FOR PARTICULARS SEE:

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LOS MOLINOS, CALIF.



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Apartments consisting of main house and 4 cottages; well established business for sale by the owner. For particulars address EL MONTE VERDE, Carmel, Calif.

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Will sell my nice 2-acre chicken farm, all improved and equipped, \$6000, half cash balance, terms to suit; \$5000 cash for quick sale.

F. D. SLEY

210 Peoples' Bank Bldg., Sacramento, Cal.

\$50,000—BUYER wanted. Choice piece of real estate; corner apartment house; 16 rooms, continuous; occupied; location, Nth Hill; two blocks from Fairmount Hotel. Present owner \$10,000. Seller to take \$5000 if desired. No agents considered. Deal direct with owner. T. E. J. Room 705, 105 Montgomery, San Francisco, Cal.

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Farm of 50 acres, stocked and equipped, located 18 miles from Portland, 10 miles from Oregon City. Christian Science Monitor, Box 21, Portland, Oreg.

RENT, OREGON.—160 acres irrigated; 100 a. water right; 6 miles out; 180 cultivated; 35 alfalfa; level; good soil; 180-ft. house, built-in garage; 200-ft. milo; rock; phone; running power; \$5000. terms. MRS. MARY E. KNOTT, 6111 43rd Ave., S.E., Portland, Oregon. East 6017.

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Will sell my 2-acre, bungalow just built; New England new type; all new; all new bungalows; also nice corner lot; will build to suit purchaser. Eight-minute drive. Terms. Elliott 447-1200.

CHICAGO, ILL.—High-class brick bungalow and garage, 2 1/2 a.; extra ordinary interior; built by architect for own home; quiet street in Ravenswood proper; \$15,000; \$4,000 cash. Tel. Wellington 6214 for appointment.

EDENSDENE

Large fertile acre, part of Mohr Farms, near transparent, 1000 ft. above sea level, from Hayward, Cal. Box 10, R. F. D. 2.

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

6-room home for sale by owner; 40x60 lot; nice interior; good residence location; reasonable. Address A. C. SMITH, 2018 26th St.

FARM LAND

No COMMISSION—see your farm through Washington Farmers and Farmers' Co-ops in 45 states. Lists of farms for sale by owners mailed free. 313½ Lindell Bldg., Spokane, Wash.

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APARTMENTS—SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 535 GEARY AT TAYLOR Two-Room Hotel Apartments

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CHICAGO—Colonial flat; 6 rooms; 2 baths; wood fireplace; glazed and open porch; just remodeled.

NEW YORK CITY, 911 Park Ave.—Seven rooms, two baths, well furnished; private phone, \$3000. Apartment 3-South.

NEW YORK CITY, 214 Riverside Drive—Part or entire 6-room apartment. Phone Riverside 1210. Apartment 23, NOBLE.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 452 E. 71st St., Washington Ave.—With suitable 5-room flat; rent \$1000. From Sept. 1; to best desirable neighborhood; comfortably furnished; convenient to subway, bus, surface cars; ample ambling time; telephone number as owner; in part of town part of each week. JOSEPH RAKER.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—New—beautifully furnished; 2 1/2 a.; 2 1/2 bath; in a highly location; corner; on can live 7 minutes to center of city. HARWICH APTS., Crown Hill and Willow. Tel. 81982.

NEW YORK CITY, 366 Park Ave.—Apartment 51; 6 rooms, 2 baths, well furnished; private phone, \$3000. Apartment 3-South.

NEW YORK CITY, 214 Riverside Drive—Part or entire 6-room apartment. Phone Riverside 1210. Apartment 23, NOBLE.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Your & Sons small grand piano, had but little use, cost \$1025 to replace; owner giving West. Sept. 1; \$450 cash. H. C. Tel. 20 Charles St., Hough's Neck, Quincy. Telephone Granite 1788-R.

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SIMPLY used. L. C. Smith typewriter; excellent model; upright piano. Tel. Schuyler 8014, New York City.

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CHICAGO—Your mother's personal care to children; your young, private environment; talented environment; Tel. Vincennes 2628.

LESS MACHINERY BEING EXPORTED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—Exports of American machinery show a slump from the mark set during the war years, but are far above the mark set in the pre-war period, the United States Department of Commerce announces.

The value of machinery exports in 1923 was \$8,058,604, while in 1912 it was \$12,083,604, the highest mark ever set, when the value of machinery exported was \$224,232,357. The bulk of those exports, nearly 53 per cent, went to Latin America and Asia.

The figures do not include steam and electric locomotives and automobile engines.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SUCCESSFUL manufacturing firm with good record of earnings desires to connect with experienced man of unquestionable standing who can organize and handle for us necessary sales force to market \$100,000 stock issue in Los Angeles. Addr. Box W-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 629 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

YOUNG MEN

In the sales department of a large textile manufacturing concern of New England several young men, 18 to 25 years old, will be start with excellent opportunity for advancement to those who wish to be permanently employed. Good pay, good working conditions. Apply in person to WILLIAM KELLY & SONS, 77 Chauncy St., Boston, Mass.

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HIGH-CLASS millwright; capable of repairing all kinds of machinery, especially hammers and presses; shop located in Ohio. M-55, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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EXPERIENCED stenographer wanted for month of Sept.; possibly permanent; bond house, Otto Bldg., Addr. W-48. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL to work half days in jewelry shop; slight knowledge of stenography desired. Christian Scientist preferred. Apply 223 Little Bldg., Boston.

WORKING housekeeper; country place, 15 miles from New York. Box 200, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN wanted for general housework; no washing. Tel. Mrs. A. G. HADLEY, 1530 E. 50th St., Mrs. A. G. HADLEY, 1530 E. 50th St., Mrs. A. G. HADLEY, 1530 E. 50th St.

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YOUNG MAN, married, college graduate, seven schools; teaching experience, wishes business connection; seeks reliable firm, Add. Box 90, The Christian Science Monitor, 312 Bulley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

EXPERIENCED secretary-stenographer, office manager, desires connection. Add. S-79, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

ACCOUNTANT—10 yrs. exp., desires position with reliable Chicago firm. A-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

BY COMPETENT young man; with planning ability, etc.; also good housekeeper; man married. Tel. Sunnyside 2023, Chicago.

SALESMAN, 10 years traveling experience in illuminating glassware; available at once. T. Room 101, 301 S. 17th St., Philadelphia.

COLLEGE student, former school teacher, desires position as teacher; day or evening; GOETZ, 145 W. 112 St., New York City.

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WILL CARE FOR HOME

Midle aged couple would like to care for home in Hollywood or Beverly Hills while owners are away; now one of Hollywood's most popular homes; good business and social ones of highest order. Address P. O. Box 416, Hollywood, California.

CAPABLE young woman with university education, good experience, seeks position as secretary in department of landscape architecture of university, wishes secretarial position.

SECRETARY—Exp. typist, stenographer and office executive; begin immediately; \$45. 7045 Sherman Rd. Apt. 115. Tel. Rogers Park 8200, Chicago.

WOMAN desires position as companion attendant; willing to do upstairs wk. H-41, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

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ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW YORK CITY, 30th St., West 94th—Fancy extravagantly furnished rooms; 16 on one floor; every room running water; or bath adjoining; meals optional. SMITH.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

The Swing of the Pendulum

THE pendulum is swinging back to Victorianism, it is said. Victorian standards and fashions, morals and manners, art and literature, are no longer to be deprecated or ridiculed, but applauded rather, set up as models for a generation somewhat weary of the other extreme, to which years and the war have swung it. If this be so, the generation that was in its cradle when Victoria came to the end of her long career should be all the keener to increase its knowledge of the period which her name stands for, and I should therefore like to recommend a book I have just finished as more Victorian in its atmosphere than any other I have read for a long while. To artists especially the autobiography of Lady Butler—Elizabeth Thompson when she leaped to fame—is full of interest as a record of the chances and progress their art held out during years so amazingly unlike our own. I venture to say, that to "the young" of today Lady Butler's name is all but unknown, and yet she rivalled Byron in the thoroughness with which she grew famous overnight. The picture that brought her the success that is unbelievable now, I again venture to say, would be passed almost unnoticed in an exhibition at the present time.

"The Roll Call" was a war picture, and war pictures were as popular in England as in France, though not so often seen in the Royal Academy as in the salon when Delteil and De Neuville were in their prime. The subject was borrowed from the Crimean War, of which Lady Butler knew nothing at first hand. The incident chosen was steeped in sentiment. As a consequence, it had in it all the elements of Victorian popularity. For it was at the mid-tide of Victorianism that the subject picture reached its highest pinnacle, and if the subject was borrowed from the past—the classical past with Alma-Tadema and Leighton, the Scriptural past with Holman Hunt and Lang, the romantic past with most of the Pre-Raphaelites—so much greater was the merit of the picture in the eyes of the public. For to go back to the past, involved difficulties and study and labor, days of research in Lemprière or the Scriptures or early literature, struggle for accuracy, visits to antiquity shops, the pawnbroker, the "Ole Clo" man, and of all this hard work capital was made. If Holman Hunt had not taken three weeks to get a single little carpenter's shaving right, less would have been heard at the time of the picture in which it proved such a problem. That Lady Butler had gone to much trouble could not be questioned, because it was evident that she herself, a woman and still very young, knew nothing of what had happened during the Crimean campaign except from history and hearsay. When to this trouble, she added sentiment, her conquest of the public was assured.

And her account of the tribute this success brought is extraordinary—Royal Academicians clustering about her and overwhelming her with praise on Varnishing Day; society at her feet at the private view; the Prince of Wales disputing for the picture with its lucky purchaser; Queen Victoria sending for it first to enjoy it quietly alone at Buckingham Palace, then to show it to the Czar, her guest, at far Balmoral, and expressing her approval in the form of a bracelet of diamonds and emeralds; place of honor in the press notices; compliments in the speeches at the Lord Mayor's Banquet; a public deluging her with letters and pursuing her with adulation; pictures to come bought before they were painted; engraving rights eagerly secured to read about in these days when art is taken more calmly. The greatest of the great masters scarcely ever received such an ovation in their lifetime. But their work is remembered. And Lady Butler's?

For some years she was carried forward joyfully on this high tide of success. And always for the rendering tinged with sentiment, of things and events she had never seen—for compositions manufactured in the studio, though she went out-of-doors for preliminary sketches of horses and soldiers and military movements of the army in peace and in uniforms, every facility being given her by her horde of military admirers. The Boer war tempted her "to paint some episodes of that courageous achievement . . . but the temptation will have to be very strong to make me break my rule of not painting contemporary subjects. I like to mature my themes." The desire to mature a theme on these lines was not peculiar to her. It was a Victorian fashion in art.

But the Victorian was a very long period, and some Victorian fashions changed before it came to an end. Lady Butler has to record not only splendid triumphs, but disappointments. She does not say how bitter these were, but it is easy to imagine the bitterness when the Royal Academy failed to hang her pictures in the best places. She does not tell her readers just where they were hung, nor can I remember, though in those years I never missed an Academy private view.

We can understand and sympathize with the change of feeling in days when the glory of the subject picture was passing. Now it has passed so

completely that critics of the latest Royal Academy exhibition almost all commented on its disappearance. In American exhibitions it is almost as conspicuous by its absence. The Impressionists heralded the day of the Real, the True, with an ardor and vehemence that made itself felt by artists the world over. Artists of every generation probably have had an idea that the Real, the True, was their goal. The Pre-Raphaelites thought so, up to the eyes as they were in the past. David and his contemporaries thought so when the pretty and gay idyls of their predecessors made way for the toga era, which soon was to be dis-

missed as the pompeian era by the next generation of irreverent Jeunes. But the Impressionists believed it could be found only in the present, and through a certain technique and an unceasing wrestle with it, face to face. And most of the isms, born of Impressionism and still clinging to the same aim, have been absorbed more and more in method, less and less in subject.

The swing of the pendulum must bring us back to subject. If the prophets can be relied upon and we are to become Victorian. But, even if it should not—and it is to be hoped it will not be the same inartistic ex-

treme—there is one thing we could learn from the Victorians to our advantage. If they shirked no trouble in working up the most elaborate subject, neither did they in mastering the means by which to make a picture of it. As students, they went through the art schools just as conscientiously as afterward they gathered together their material and exhausted the encyclopedia. They did not consider themselves above knowledge of drawing and proficiency in painting. The work of the modernist, whatever it means to him, has not been an influence for good in the schools, so often does it suggest that emancipation from the old technical restrictions is an absolute essential for the development of genius. E.

Durability in Easel Paintings

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Paris, Aug. 7

Special Correspondence

IS MODERN painting durable? Or is it doomed to darken, to crack and depreciate in a relatively short time? Are the compositions of which we admire the bright coloring and the transparency failed to lose their luster and fade away? Those are questions which at this moment greatly preoccupy the artistic world.

It is not without reason that anxiety is felt. Already the "Olympia" of Manet in which cracks of the paint

have become apparent in several

trees, there is a strong current of opinion for the creation of technical classes furnished with laboratories at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts.

It is complained that since 1830 the technique has been absolutely neglected, and while the nineteenth century tableaux are going through these alterations those of the eighteenth century are admirably preserved. The young beginners, not finding a firm and sure technique to adopt, paint without method, accept at random one device or another, or engage in experiments which last their lifelang. A good technique does not give talent. But what becomes of talent which is not sustained by a good technique.

In the idea of those who advocate the technical classes, the student would not begin painting until he has received solid elements of technique. The chemistry laboratory would teach him the compositions of colors, and would exercise a sort of surveillance over the color dealers. The pupil would at least be told that a number of beautiful colors do not mix without frightful chemical results, that chromiums ought to be employed pure, in light touches on dry paint, if he does not want them to darken.

Since modern pictures appear unable to preserve the unalterable youth of the Primitives, it may not be useless to try and find out the secrets of the old methods. An authority in chemistry, who has made special studies in colors, states that the ancient artists used about four different tones: the white, composed of Mellen earth; the black, made of lampblack; the yellow, composed of an earth; the sull d'Attica (a sort of ochre), and the red. The bases of these colors were mineral products or pure carbon. Good, natural colors employed in limited number do not change.

Modern works, the matter of which has for basic chemical salts, are infinitely less stable. The Sienna and Cassel earths, and other mineral products have been replaced by iron oxides and combinations of chromium. The blue which was obtained by the pounding of a stone—the lapis lazuli (Ziem made a great use of lapis lazuli: it was worth in his time 50 francs a tube; it would be about 10 times as much now)—is now made of a mixture of sulphide of sodium and of silicate of aluminum. The white silver, of which the basis is carbonate of lead, blackens rapidly. The carmine lakes which were composed of an extract from the madder-root are now obtained chemically.

The mixture of these diverse salts is bound to produce chemical combinations which alter the color. It would be advisable for the painters to avoid chemical colors (and above all colors derived from aniline) and to revert to the mineral colors. Nearly all artists know that they ought not to mix white silver with cadmium, that the vermillion darken, but for the rest they can only trust the merchant unless they take the trouble of imitating the Renaissance artists who pounded their colors themselves. Though many artists advocate that the best thing for a painter is to make his own experiments and learn to avoid certain colors and certain mix-

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Conventions Old and New

WHEN we sit in the theatre enjoying a "drawing-room comedy," we seldom recollect that it is only by virtue of convention of the stage that we can see what is going on before us. We forget, that is, that one side of the room has, so to speak, been taken off in order to leave the interior. It is only when a humorist, like Sir James Barrie, makes use of the fourth side—the side toward us—that the convention comes home to us with the force of novelty. He may, for example, seat a group of characters behind the footlights, facing us, and have them pretend that they are sitting before an open fire, warming their hands at it, using tongs and a shovel and bellow; and it is amusing to observe how the audience gradually realizes the logic of the device, and chuckles over it. If the side of room may be assumed to be transparent, there really seems to be no reason why a fire may not be assumed to be invisible, if the exigencies of the stage demand it.

The modern tendency toward realism has led to the disappearance of many conventions that not long ago excited no comment. In Tom Robertson's play once so popular, "David Garrick," there is a long scene in which two characters sit on opposite sides of a small table and alternately converse with each other and deliver asides to the audience, the asides being revelations of secrets which the interlocutor must under no circumstances hear. Such a naive scene would be impossible on the modern stage, but was accepted as a reasonable convention fifty years ago. And the further back we go in dramatic history, the more conventional we find the plays to be. Not only were soliloquies, eavesdropping, open letters, and coincidence common, but, on the stage of Shakespeare, a score of other devices were used, and used in all seriousness, which would arouse the contemporary audience to ridicule. Some of these scenes present great difficulties to the modern producer.

In "Richard III," for instance, there is a scene in which the hostile armies of Richard and of Richmond appear on the stage simultaneously, the tents of the King and of his rival being pitched perhaps forty feet apart and the two leaders going to bed so near together that each might toss a pebble at the other. On the modern stage such an arrangement seems ludicrous; but on the Elizabethan stage a sensible convention saved the situation. The audience of that day knew that the floor of the stage was to be considered of any size rendered necessary by the necessities of the scene. Forty feet might therefore represent that distance or forty miles. We are more literal, and look upon forty feet as forty feet, only that and nothing more.

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servation, understand that the statement is subject to such qualification as is due to the fact of the earth being round."

Subject to the same qualification it may be said with perfect truth that for thousands of square miles in the Bengal landscape spreads itself in flat monotony to the farthest limits of sight.

A man who had lived in the deltaic tracts of Bengal all his life could not possibly know the meaning of the word mountain, except by means of what the logicians call "derivative knowledge." It is true that the plain is an inclined one, but the inclina-

Sky Blue
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Queer—
The sky has fallen upon the fields
In bellowing sheets of blue!

But see!
There is the sky, overhead,
With a wind-blown cloud
Like a ship a-sail
Cruising its vast blue dome.

The earthbound sky I thought I saw?
Of course!
Masses of blue chickory flowers
Ripple by the breeze!

Stephen F. Harris.

did it matter if they broke ranks once the little window was bricked up?

The day the builder and his hod of bricks arrived it just seemed as if the red tape vanished, and the orchard was left to enjoy itself in its own pleasant fashion, and every year, to my thinking, it became more beautiful.

One night, as I was walking home in the full light of a steady moon, I turned aside into the field, and leaned my arms on the gate that led into the orchard. The tangled shadows of the crooked branches interested me, and I wanted to discover what the old trees think about when the world is asleep. There is something very

"Let It Rather Be Healed"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

master Christian, who said, "Neither do I condemn thee," "I judge no man?"

Surely men should be judged, not from their mistakes alone, but also by what they have overcome. All have erred; and if mankind is to be judged by mistakes alone, who, then, shall stand? We should never become so busy in recalling and discussing the faults of another that we lose sight of the predominating good. God is leading on; and the ever compassionate Christ is at hand to bless and sustain. Should we not, therefore, point the way, assuring our brother that it will grow steadily brighter as one learns to wait on God? Mrs. Eddy, who learned the way through overcoming, writes in *Science and Health* (p. 264) of "finding all in God, good, and needing no other consciousness."

Many are called upon to walk alone; and if, through failure to be loving and friendly, we add to their burdens, we cannot escape the rebuke of the Master toward those who see the mote in their brother's eye so plainly that it blinds them to the beam that is in their own; and this same beam grows steadily larger through unfriendly criticism.

It is

always inspiring to read the words that God spoke to Moses, bewildered, perhaps, by the complaints of his people: "Wherefore criest thou unto me? speak unto thy people of Israel, that they go forward." The command to go forward always stands; and all must obey the call. Mrs. Eddy lovingly writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 518) that "the rich in spirit help the poor in one grand brotherhood." To measure up to this requirement is imperative upon all those bearing the name of Christian. Failing in this, "that which is lame" may be "turned out of the way," and the responsibility is ours. Opportunities to serve are never lacking; and the spirit of the Christ is necessarily the spirit of helpfulness and loving consideration. We are far too apt to judge censoriously, especially when confronted by a fault that seems foreign to our own individual make-up. Yet some grievous error that may be fostering may be quite incomprehensible to some one else. By what right do we thus judge? What can we know of the struggles and temptations of another, or of the earnest endeavor he may be making to overcome the very traits which we are censoring? Is this the teaching of

Christian Science stands prominently for healing; and for this the whole world looks to the great movement, expecting practical proofs. If we would prove its highest usefulness, so that it will be, indeed, a "city that is set on a hill," we must give kindness without measure, and so strive for the possession of an understanding heart, that every created thing will feel a genuine impartial love so permeating us that we shall have nothing less to give. Here again Mrs. Eddy gives the needed guidance (*Science and Health*, p. 13): "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals. It is the open fountain which cries, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.'"

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at the right-hand side of the stage, might agree to meet at the town's end, a mile or two distant, walk across to the left-hand side, and say, "Well, here we are at town's end," and nobody would have thought of laughing.

The fact is that the audiences of

Shakespeare were as ready to make

believe as children, while we have

grown more and more sophisticated.

If our plays have gained something

in technique, they have lost much in

freedom. The little gallery at the

back of the Elizabethan stage might

serve as a balcony, the wall of a city,

an upper room, the look-out's post on

a ship, the roof of a house; and the

curtain or "traverse" that hung at

the back of the outer stage might be,

as need was, a door, a gate, an arras

or wall-hanging, or a wall. In an

amusing scene in "The Comedy of

Errors" it seems to represent a house-

door, the gallery, a bedroom, the in-

ner stage another room, and the

outer stage a street. Such a scene

today would have to be set with a

"practicable" wall, door, and window

and the appearance of a real street.

We seem rapidly to be losing our

tolerance of conventions, both on the

stage and in society, though the

linger in opera. Opera, indeed, would

be impossible without them and, what-

ever our sense of humor, we must

accept them there, even when they

lead to long arid in the midst of

combat. The fact is, of course,

that a play sung to orchestral

accompaniment is a protracted

convention as a whole. We accept it

merely because we are used to it, as

we do anything conventions that still

survive in society.

It is strange, however, that while

we are willing to tolerate such unnatural

artificialities in one art, such as

the opera, we are so impatient of

them in another, such as poetry.

There are a great many people in the

world who cannot see why, as they

are fond of saying, "if a man has

something to say, he can't say it

straightforwardly in prose." The

convention of verse annoys them. They

forget that here, as in opera, the

convention is necessary to the effect

intended or that the thing said in

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1923

EDITORIALS

It is doubtful if a more poignant and powerful appeal was ever delivered to a great and generous people than that contained in the letter of President Harding to American newspaper editors through Walter Wellman, urging them to use their power against war, and made public today. The penetrating and inspiring force of the message and the accompanying

talk of Mr. Harding with Mr. Wellman are enormously enhanced by the time and the circumstances of their utterance and their transmission to the Nation.

Mr. Harding's words, simple, direct, unconfused by any breath of political expediency, reveal him in the light in which his character will no doubt take its place in history—that of a generous, kindly, humane man, who grew through the revelations and teachings of events. Mr. Harding's growth in his outlook toward other nations than his own was strikingly disclosed in his speech, evidently spontaneous and prompted by the moment, on the Hoboken pier, when he said, "It must not be again." It was still further illustrated some months later, when he declared that if he had ever leaned toward advocacy of American isolation, his experience in the White House, bringing its contacts with the world at large, had shown him that the policy of aloofness was impossible.

Now this latest message to the people, delivered under most impressive and solemn conditions, shows that events had led him to a great resolve, to that height of courage and self-effacement that induced him to say:

Lots of people like me, but don't like my Administration. They think me too timid to do really big things. Well, I'm going ahead in an effort to make the world safe for humanity, even if it costs me another term in the White House.

There spoke the man and not the politician, the courageous leader of a great cause, whom no consideration of self or friends could daunt and who had determined to cut himself entirely loose from all shackles of expediency.

How clearly, too, did Mr. Harding in his talk with Mr. Wellman show that he had learned to know the American people, as Lincoln and Roosevelt had done before him. This insight is disclosed in these words:

Our people have never really thought on this matter, and when they do really think of it they will land with all their hearts and souls in the right place.

Then he quoted the words of Roosevelt: "When you once get the American people to think, and think hard—well, you'd better stand from under."

There have been many evidences that the American people were beginning to think hard on their true self-interest, their duties and their obligations in their relations with the other peoples of the world. President Harding's appeal will make them think harder and faster and land them sooner in the right place. It is to be hoped, too, that his words will have a salutary effect on men and interests who have done their best to mislead and confuse the people in the past.

Nor only the two or three hundred people who have been privileged each year for the past three to attend the

Institute of Politics at Williamsburg, Mass., will be gratified by the announcement, by President Garfield, that the institute is to be continued. The many thousands who have had an opportunity to read in those papers that appreciated the importance of

these discussions the full report of the sessions, also recognize the great value of this interchange of national points of view on questions of world policy. It is not probable that any other summer school has brought together so distinguished a body of students, or one which is so well qualified to disseminate by the various methods of publicity messages conveyed by the speakers at this institute. Its sessions have been attended by eminent educators and publicists, by representatives of the United States Government, the Army, Navy, and State departments, officially accredited to the institute, by students of international affairs, literary men and women, and representatives of "big business." Everyone who was fortunate enough to spend the month at Williamsburg must have come away with a new and broader outlook upon world problems, and with a mind vastly better equipped to judge of issues of this character as they may be presented.

This is not to assert that the element of propaganda was wholly absent from these discussions. Europe is today given over to the clash of rival nationalities, and to the struggle between antagonistic policies. The cables are burdened with the reports of the position taken by the public men of rival nations on the situation in the Rühr, on the complications in the Saar, on the justice of the "Danzig corridor," on the righteousness of the measure of reparations, on the burden which France is bearing in rebuilding and restoring at its own cost its devastated regions. It would be odd if the representatives of such foreign nations as England, France, and Germany, at Williamsburg, were able to discuss matters of this sort in a purely academic way, and entirely without deference to the position taken by their respective governments. They have not done so, and in our judgment it would have been impossible for the very astute management of the institute to have avoided a certain amount of propaganda. Where it has been lacking it has been as a rule due to the self-restraint of the speakers themselves.

It is suggested that at the next institute some specific international policy, which is likely at that time to be in the public minds, should be made the subject of discussion. The World Court and the League of Nations have both been suggested as topics about which the general

consideration of the institute should be centered. Of course both of these subjects were informally discussed in the session just closed, and neither could be wholly eliminated in any discussion of world problems. We think that those who were fortunate enough to be members of the institute will agree that the record made by President Garfield in the three years' life of the institute justifies entire confidence that the next one will show continued progress, and an even greater appeal to the internationally-minded people of the world.

IT SEEMS strange that the Earl of Birkenhead should have thought it necessary to hark back more than a century to Jeremy Bentham, the English philosopher and jurist, for an authority upon which to back his advice to the United States, given recently at Williamstown, regarding America's relations to the rest of the world. Perhaps, however, he felt that only by going back almost to the Dark Ages could he find an authority upon which to pin his extraordinary message of self-interest. "The world is not yet ready for the idealism of Woodrow Wilson," he declared. "Self-interest alone should determine whether the United States should intervene in the affairs of a stricken Europe."

It is true that Lord Birkenhead conceded that in deciding what constituted its best interest, the United States must remember that great nations require a great world to develop their greatness, and that commercial genius, flourishes only when the whole world flourishes. Still, the whole tone of his argument seems to run so counter to the more enlightened thought of the world at this time that it is hard to understand why he gave expression to it unless he imagined that thereby he would in some obscure way actually arouse more of the sense of true co-operation than is at present manifested. Selfishness has been for centuries the rock upon which diplomacy has founded, and sweepingly to assert that, nevertheless, it is the correct basis of international and national intercourse, seems like closing one's eyes to those higher impulses to policy and thought which have of late years, even if only to a slight extent, started to make themselves felt for the good of mankind.

Thus far, however, Lord Birkenhead simply has expressed his opinion. Later he made a statement which one would think he would find it extremely difficult to prove, though fortunately he did insert the word "probably." He said, "The world would probably not survive if idealism were given a completely free rein." And yet it has only been through upholding its ideals that the world has progressed toward higher and better conditions and out of the status of the savage. It is true that he slightly modified his contention still further by admitting that the whole world requires the encouragement and the light of idealism, but if that is its only use, idealism is relegated to such an extremely unimportant place in the development of world affairs as to be practically negligible.

In amplifying his position, Lord Birkenhead explained that "the same simple . . . truth applies to that hideous competition in the world by which every individual who does not inherit a fortune is confronted." In America, however, if nowhere else, it is becoming more and more clearly recognized that the so-called advantages of inherited wealth are by no means unmitigated blessings, and that ability is entitled to a full opportunity of expression, no matter where it may be found.

Even though "the great Bentham" did point out that, in his judgment, the consequences would be unfortunate if every individual began to regulate his or her life upon some supposed interest of others, instead of upon his or her own interest, one may profitably recall that at least one far greater authority than Bentham has inculcated the opposite view. Moreover, the fact that the world is in sore straits today from following the very course of action advised is worth bearing in thought. Reasoning from the past into the future, one is justified in believing that the policy of selfishness, which has produced little besides suffering and distress heretofore, will not produce anything different in the years to come.

WHEN the American farmers, acting through local, state and national organizations, and representatives in the Senate and House, submitted requests for laws that they believed would promote their interests, and succeeded in creating a "farm bloc" in the Congress, there was an abundance of criticism by the press of what was termed a movement for "class legislation." The attempt to shape public policies according to the wishes of any particular industry or interest was denounced as un-American, and protests were made by manufacturers, bankers, merchants and financiers against most of the measures suggested by the farmers.

Some of the "bloc" bills were enacted, without much apparent benefit to the farmers, or injury to business and finance, and despite adverse criticism the group of senators and representatives purporting to stand for the farming interests continued to function. There have been rumors to the effect that the future course of this group would be influenced by the ultra-progressives, and that some of the conservatives would withdraw, but if there is a realignment the places left vacant will be filled with recently elected senators and representatives who are determined to maintain their influence in promoting their constituents' welfare.

Actuated to some extent by a clash of interests, and by the conviction that much of the legislation proposed by the farmers was economically unsound, the manufacturing, mercantile, railway, and banking interests have practically united in opposing the "farm bloc" measures, and have been using their influence to prevent their enactment. The leading American business organization, the United States Chamber of Commerce, has gone further,

and through its representatives has submitted to the President a program for legislation directly conflicting in regard to domestic policies, with that advocated by the farmers.

It will be of interest to see how much criticism of the "class legislation" order will be directed against the proposals of the business interests. Of course it is assumed that business, which is dependent for its existence upon the farmers and workers, would not consciously advocate laws to promote its own prosperity at the expense of those who create and sustain it. That something of the sort has been done in the past is charged by the "farm bloc." Perhaps it will require a "consumers' bloc" to settle the conflict between business and the farmers.

THE period when art seemed a wicked luxury was thought by most people to have passed. But the recent action of those legislators in Georgia who are eager to tax opera suggests that the old superstition lingers in some places. It is hard to understand why there should have been, and still is in a lesser degree, this enmity to art. In all its forms and varieties, it is, as it always was, one of the most important factors in civilizing the world, and yet the narrow-minded persist in seeing in it, if not a snare and a temptation, why then a mere amusement for the idle and wealthy.

If the sham, the pretense, were taxed, that would be another matter. The nation, the state, the municipality, might increase their revenues and at the same time save the people from the demoralizing influence of the cheap and the nasty. What has done so much to lower the standard everywhere is the popularity and patronage of the machine-made imitation of art. Here, if something must be taxed, taxation could begin. You might as well impose a duty upon the painter in his studio as upon opera, which really means the singers. Let the gaudy chromo and the blatant billboard be the first victims—start out with the "movies" rather than with Duse.

The people cannot see or hear too much that is good. To what other end do we have our museums and our free concerts? It is only by familiarizing them with the best that they can be turned from the substitutes for art with which machinery now supplies them so liberally. The few alone can pay for the great masterpieces, but by their willingness to spend their money on great art, they are helping to keep up the standard. They encourage the artist of today who could scarcely depend upon the museums for an income, and, as often as not, their collections go eventually to the museums, and therefore to all the people.

Art, if it is to prosper, should be above taxation, though the opposite extreme of protection of national art, at the expense of all other, is no less an evil. This was discovered some years ago when many American artists—but not all—were among the first to see how serious was the mistake of taxing foreign works of art coming into their country and to protest against it. The laws, happily, have been changed or modified, though the question is whether even the customs officers are quite sure what today is taxable and what free from taxation. Artists coming home from Europe with their own work have sometimes had quaint experiences. But there is improvement. There are wise legislators, here and there, throughout the country, who realize that art is an asset to a nation, and that, so far from discouraging it, everything should be done to give the artist both the freedom and the recognition essential to his success.

Editorial Notes

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE's statement the other day that he intended to adopt a "reasonable" attitude in the matter of clemency for war law violators will be welcomed by all who have felt in the past that the continued detention of these so-called political prisoners was essentially unreasonable. It is understood that the President's views on the question of amnesty are based on the belief that no man should be kept in prison merely because of opinions he had expressed, but that if it was established that certain of those being held had attempted to influence others in their opinions and to stir up a general public opinion hostile to the purposes of the Government, their cases would have to be carefully studied before any action could be taken. It will do no harm, however, to recall that during the war sentiment on all hands was aroused to a white heat, and that maybe, even if some of those under consideration did act in the manner described by Mr. Coolidge, five years or so of imprisonment may have cooled them off considerably.

A REMARKABLE feature of the great Otira tunnel, which was recently opened in New Zealand, is the fact that the whole of the electrical operating machinery is British. The tunnel, by the way, is the longest in the British Empire, measuring well over five miles and exceeding the Rogers Pass tunnel in British Columbia by nearly half a mile. More than ten years passed between the firing of the first charge in 1908 and the meeting of the two headings on July 20, 1918. The railway is electrically worked for a distance of more than eight miles, the terminal stations being Arthur's Pass, on the east side of the divide, and Otira on the west.

AT a time when records are being established and broken almost more rapidly than can be kept track of, the imposition in the East Boston court of a record fine of \$600 for the violation of the liquor laws should be at least remarked upon as a subject of congratulation. The bootlegger in question is known, it appears, as the "champion" of his trade, having been in court thirteen times and having been found guilty ten times on complaints of violating the liquor laws. He, therefore, was a fit subject for a record penalty. The only pity is that the previous record was not broken by a larger margin!

Why Immigration Restriction?

[The writer of this article served long in the consular service of the United States and speaks with official knowledge of his subject.]

THE porter exploited proudly his bit of English as he led me to my room in a hotel of a central European city. "But it is a great country, that America," he declared. "I wish much to go to the place where money is so quickly made, and where everybody is free."

I sought the point of view of this man whose ideas of America coincided exactly with those of his class in every country in Europe.

"You think money is easily made in the United States?" I asked him. "Who, then, has told you so?"

"But it is the agents of the steamships. Also my cousin, who is in Knoxville, Tennessee. Three years he is in America. Much money he makes. And if it is not enough he—how do you say—works not until more comes."

"Strikes, perhaps," I suggested.

"That is it. And soon there is more pay. Last week I have a letter that I come quickly to America. So many from my country are there it is like home. Everybody speak the same and do as they wish. Papers are printed in our language to tell us when we should ask for more pay. Next year I have saved enough to go; and after I have made much money in America I come back here and buy for myself one little café."

I have stressed this case because it is absolutely typical of the hopes and the aims of the great mass of present-day immigration to this country. Questioning hundreds of applicants for visas, in the course of several years of such work in Europe, one has repeatedly found the reasons for going to America to be "Because it is easy to make money there," or "Because it is the land of liberty, and everyone is the same." From the large proportion of applicants who are classified as of "no occupation" there are seldom any other replies.

The conditions under which the unskilled laborer exists in Europe make him easy prey for the immigration propagandist, who is, chiefly, the agent for the steamship companies. There is at least one such in every town and large village in Europe, and in addition to his commission he receives a bonus on every so many ticket purchases. He makes his appeal along every possible line, holding out to the fascinated listener every one of the real advantages of America, and a hundred others existing only in fancy. So successful has this appeal been that the combined income of the lines constituting the North Atlantic Steamship Conference has been known in past years to reach the huge sum of \$50,000,000 from third-class patronage alone. The president of one of them made the statement recently that for twenty-five years he had filled every village in Europe with literature about America, urging continentals to emigrate.

Every American who has visited Europe since the war, whether on consular work, as a special investigator, or in furtherance of political ambition, has reached the conclusion that if we let down the bars placed a few years ago against the influx of undesirables, the menace to America's future will become very real. For he has seen that every nation and every race in Europe has its own ideals, aspirations, traditions, and habits of thought; and that it will resist to the last, as it always has resisted, the thing called assimilation, a merging of its own ideals and traditions into those of an alien race. A good illustration of this is found in the plea of a naturalized Jew, before a recent congressional hearing, that the Yiddish language should be placed on an equal footing with English as the official language of the United States!

From the glib talk that has been going on these many years about the "melting pot," however, and what a glorious thing it is, many people would seem to entertain a theory that all the antagonistic and heterogeneous elements in America's population, present and future, can be fused and amalgamated, with a resultant improvement over the pure stock. Where is the basis for such a theory? Can anyone in the least degree familiar with the character of the illiterate immigration from central and southern Europe sincerely assert a belief that its many elements, hostile to one another for centuries, can be brought to the United States and fused into a future race worthy of America? Melting pot, indeed! Call it, rather, a dicebox, yielding a different result at every shake!

Millions of prospective immigrants are anxiously and impatiently awaiting June 30, 1924, when the 3 per cent law expires, unless renewed by the forthcoming Congress. They want to forget all about worthless rubles, kopecks, kronen and marks, and learn about the real dollars which the steamship agents have told them are gathered so easily over here. Moreover, the half-hatched Balkan states wish to favor America with their malcontents and trouble-makers, while Mussolini would be glad to ship over a few hundred thousand antagonists of his government. Kemal Pasha wants to clean house and send the United States the debris; and Russia still has on hand a few certified bomb-throwers of proven accuracy and wide experience. Do you believe even the present restriction keeps all of these out? The "under-the-fence route" is as popular today as was ever the "underground" to Canada with the slaves in Civil War days.

So, then, the question is whether the America of tomorrow shall be the America its forefathers conceived, devised and cherished, or a dumping ground for the worst of foreign elements, the class of which every other land wants to rid itself, the adventurer, the lawbreaker and the anarchist. The action taken this winter on the matter of restriction will be in large degree the answer to that question.

M. T. G.

The Migrations of the Future

IN HIS "Civilization and Climate," writes Felix Isman in The Saturday Evening Post, Prof. Ellsworth Huntington foresees much greater and wider migrations as a possibility in civilized life tomorrow. . . . Where a few hundred thousand people, chiefly the well-to-do, . . . now go from New England to Florida, or from northern Europe to northern Africa in winter, and even fewer come from tropical to temperate climates in summer, Prof. Huntington believes that millions will migrate in both directions when the true importance of climate in prosperity and civilization is understood. The farm population from the Dakotas and the industrial population of New England will go to Florida and the tropics in winter, not simply for change and health, but to work at industries suited to those climates in winter, while the tropical dwellers will become producers in the factories of New England and on the Dakota farms in summer. When the wealth-creating possibilities of such migrations are understood, he believes, they will take place on a scale that we cannot now realize.